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Brown

Alumni Monthly

March 1974





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In her sophomore year she decided to become a dancer. Here Kathy Eberstadt '71 tells what that decision has meant to her since. Photographs are by Hugh Smyser.

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© 1974 by Brown Alumni Monthly. Published monthly except June, August, and September by Brown University, Providence, R.I. Printed by Vermont Printing Company, Brattleboro, Vt. Editorial offices are in Nicholson House, 71 George St., Providence, R.I. 02906. Second class postage paid at Providence, R.I. and at additional mailing offices. Member, American Alumni Council. *The Monthly* is sent to all Brown alumni. Please allow eight weeks for changes-of-address.

Postmaster:

Send Form 3579 to Box 1854, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912



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Under the Elms

By the Editors

The faculty reacts – generally favorably – to the Watson Committee recommendations

Early in March the faculty passed a resolution in support of the Watson Report (page 25) which reaffirmed faculty commitment to preserving Brown as a university-college, offered faculty services in aiding the proposed fund drive, and urged closer co-operation between Corporation, administration, and faculty in planning for Brown's future under stringent conditions.

The indication was that most faculty members agreed with the report's recommendations for balanced academic planning, selective graduate program support, financial bolstering, New Curriculum revitalization, and calendar reform consideration. Although some of these recommendations aroused disagreement among some professors, the consensus seemed to be that the report is an accurate assessment of Brown's problems and a promising start for their solution.

Of more immediate concern to the faculty seems to be whether the report follows or departs from administrative policy and whether, therefore, it will be intensively implemented by the current administration.

"I haven't heard any expression of outrage against the report," said Associate Professor of Political Science Edward Beiser. "It's impressive, it makes sense, there isn't much to discuss. The real question is what the administration will make of it. The report calls for intelligent executive leadership. Now we just have to wait and see what they do with it."

Opinion from the faculty as to whether the report affirms or debates administrative policies varied widely, from Professor of Bio-medicine John Fain's argument that the report "countered the fallacious reasoning used by administration officials to justify increasing enrollment," to Engineering Chairman Joseph Loferski's assertion that it simply "reaffirms certain paths which the administration had already been following and legitimizes their actions."

"A lot of people tried to read criticism of the administration into the report," concluded Political Science Professor Elmer Cornwell, "but I don't read it that way. Although it does stress other administrations which have done extraordinarily, you can't expect that kind of continuous performance. The present administration is facing more difficulties than any since the depression."

Whether faculty members feel the report's recommendations are going to be implemented or ignored, most seemed to favor its major specific recommendation of size limitation on undergraduate enrollment. "One of the vital things about Brown is the opportunity for student-faculty communication," commented Professor of Engineering Maurice Glicksman, a member of the Educational Policy Committee (EPC). "In a larger university this would be lost, and administration would also become fragmented."

The concern for preserving Brown's size was echoed in comments stressing the delicate "tightrope" of a university-college situation which requires balance between graduate and undergraduate programs as well as between teaching and research. "I'd like to see Brown remain somewhere between Wesleyan, which is 90 per cent undergraduate, and Yale or Harvard, which are 90 per cent graduate-oriented," remarked former EPC Chairman Fain.

"Graduate and undergraduate programs here are mutually reinforcing," added Chemistry Chairman William Risen. "Many high-quality faculty are willing to teach here because of the research opportunities, and others offer their research skills to Brown because of the excellent student body. You simply can't separate the two."

Because of this relationship, many faculty members are concerned about the proposed cutbacks in weaker graduate programs as an economy measure. "Everyone recognizes the necessity of doing this," observed Professor Glicksman, "but no one would want to admit that his department was one of the weak ones." John Fain added, "I think this

report was courageous in pointing out that some difficult choices are going to have to be made and a few feathers ruffled."

Professors representing different disciplinary areas reacted as might be expected to the suggestions of achieving academic balance by a cutback in graduate programs. "I'm definitely in favor of it," said Comparative Literature Chairman Edward Ahearn, whose department has a small graduate program. "Many humanities professors feel resentful that they are overworked with teaching and counseling and that there are many faculty in the sciences who do no teaching and probably get paid more," he added.

Professor Risen, on the other hand, asserted that "those areas which deserve support are those which not only have high student interest but are central to their scholastic field and produce professional graduates who can be useful to society rather than solely for the academic market. This is why these recommendations are going to be canted in the direction of the sciences. You have to face reality," he concluded.

Such a dichotomy of attitudes also characterized faculty reaction to the report's recommendations for a revitalization of the New Curriculum. "The resource allocations for some New Curriculum programs like Modes of Thought courses (MOT's) were never clear," said Professor Loferski. "The courses were usually taught above and beyond the standard load, so they were the first to be lopped off under pressure. Without this support they will be lost."

Professor Risen, on the other hand, feels that while this recommendation is "admirable," it is not as important as others. "The New Curriculum changes every year, and some of its most important aspects are those which don't cost anything, like grading and concentration freedoms," he said. Professor Fain offered a compromise: "I think a



Hugh Smyser

Edward Beiser: "The question is what the administration will make of the report."



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Maurice Glicksman: "No graduate department will admit it's weak."



Hugh Smyser

William Risen: "Research opportunities and an excellent student body attract faculty."

lot of people expected too much from the New Curriculum overnight," he stated. "There is a finite amount which Brown can do with its resources, as the report notes. Support would be welcome, but departments will also have to be convinced that it can work," he said.

The recommendation on calendar reform and feasibility of year-round operation was given wide berth by many faculty members who are curious but skeptical as to its economic and academic benefits. "I wouldn't want to teach in the summer," admitted History Professor James Patterson. "If new faculty were hired for a summer session it would inject new blood, but I question the academic caliber of this approach. No student would want to be required to study during the summer in a half-baked program. We have to be very careful."

"The nice thing about Brown is that although we are overworked during the year, we have the summer to recuperate and write," reflected Professor Ahearn. "That's why there's faculty resistance to trimesters and I am sympathetic." Professor Cornwell reacted with a caution typical of a faculty reluctant to accept untested proposals. "The benefits to students must be proven over the disruptive potential of summer sessions before the faculty is persuaded," he said. "The economic advantages must not be counterbalanced by academic disadvantages."

The major fund-raising drive urged

by the committee report met with both optimism and cynicism from faculty, although most agreed that it was the only possible way of raising the endowment, an essential achievement if Brown is to remain small. "I think it's feasible," observed Professor Loferski. "Other institutions have launched similar drives recently, even though the times are bad, and succeeded. You must cast the die somewhere."

"If a hard-headed businessman like Watson and a committee of high caliber people think it's possible," added English Professor Edward Bloom, "I'll have to take my cue from them and believe that it is."

"The main point," said Professor Fain, "is that the trustees recognize that the endowment is low and are setting out to do something about it." Economist George Borts agreed. "I think the major indication of the entire report," he said, "is that the University has to be more careful with its money, and that the Corporation and alumni are going to be approached to build up the endowment. The report raised the consciousness of the Corporation by focusing on parts of problems they could do something about," he added, "and I think this will establish closer ties between the Corporation and other parts of the University."

As for the long-range planning recommendations of the report, most faculty felt that such consideration was imminent and essential, but it would mean little without faculty input. Just as some noted that the faculty has repeat-

edly offered its fund-raising services without being taken up on the offer by the administration, others emphasized a lack of faculty-administration communication at Brown and suggested that this would be a detriment to comprehensive planning.

"I think that there is much room for faculty-administrative consultation in this report," said Physics Professor Frank Levin, "but there's been relatively little of that so far and then only between a small segment of the faculty. I can't support the report without faculty input. Any such instrument should be considered a skeleton, not a sacred cow."

"It's very important in my mind to arrest the conflicts between faculty and administration if serious changes are to take place," commented Professor Ahearn. "Little which the administration decides is made public and no one really knows what goes on. I think the faculty is tired of being buffaloeed," he added.

"There are a lot of bitter pills we all have to swallow," concluded Professor Loferski, "but there's nothing we can do about the financial situation. We have to accommodate ourselves as well as possible, and it is reassuring to have guidelines from an objective committee to help the continuous process of balance which must be developed. This financial crisis has ruined a lot of the administration's plans," he added, "and now everyone has to change. It's very discouraging, but the philosophical and economic conclusions of the report are hard to argue against. We simply don't have any choice."

Streakers streak in Wriston Quad

The rousing opening bars of "The Lone Ranger" theme split the cold night air. But instead of "Hi ho, Siilver," a pack of streakers came roaring out of the Delta Tau fraternity house and sprinted furiously around the Wriston Quadrangle amid cheers and shrieks of delight from the 400 or so cold-but-eager on-lookers.

Not to be outstripped by Harvard and Columbia, Brown students decided to stage a "mass streak" at midnight one cold evening in early March. It was hard to tell who had come just to watch and who had spent the evening quaffing beer at the Sigma Chi (Swyndlestock) open bar, but once the ice had been broken, others were quick to join in.

Some believe streaking is the Seventies' version of goldfish-swallowing and flagpole-sitting. When asked why students are suddenly baring all, one sophomore replied, "Because there's really nothing else to do—protest is definitely out." Says another student: "Streaking is a spontaneous thing. You get lots of guys together drinking beer and you get rowdy and you just do it."

The rest of the campus was quick to pick up on the new craze. A "Streakers Ball," featuring free admission for streakers, was planned for mid-March, but was cancelled when University officials insisted that extra security guards and local policemen be hired at the expense of the ball's organizers. Even Joe's sandwich shop on Benefit Street has gotten into the act. They have a new sandwich called "The Streaker"—it's tuna on rye and takes only ten seconds to make.

The Ivy Room used the streaker phenomenon to its own advantage.



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Philosophers and physicians talk about medical ethics

In Mexico, several hundred illiterate women visit a clinic for birth control aid. Half are given contraceptive pills, the other half are given identical placebos. They are not told that they are part of an experiment to test the psychological effectiveness of the pills. Many will become pregnant and never know why.

In Massachusetts, a woman bears a child who is both hopelessly retarded and has a defective heart. She and her doctor decide to let the infant die peacefully rather than perform surgery. A community group forces the local court into issuing an injunction, and the doctor operates. The child will spend his life in an institution, a miserable taxpayer's burden.

These cases present two of the myriad issues, from abortion to euthanasia, which make up the precarious new field of medical ethics, symbol of a growing social consciousness of the power of doctors over life and death.

Impelled by such technological advances as organ transplants, artificial prolongation of life, and sterile abortion, the complex ramifications of this new power are being battled in the courts, debated by philosophers, and agonized over by practicing physicians everywhere. However, the gap between these professions is traditionally wide, and the amount of time and research so far devoted to these vital issues is practically nonexistent.

At Brown, however, an interdisciplinary faculty study group was created two years ago to help bridge this gap in attempting to explore the field of medical ethics. Financial support was recently added by a \$25,000 Ittleson Foundation grant to establish a medical ethics curriculum in Brown's medical program. The group has evolved into a five-department committee which has so far presented a conference in February, offered one student seminar, and plans to expand both course offerings and the University's small library on related topics.

"We're trying to attack this in every possible way," says Philosophy Professor John Ladd, who chairs the committee. "This program is unique in that doctors and philosophers are communicating and teaching together. Brown presents a perfect opportunity to do this because the medical departments aren't off on another campus somewhere."

Representative of this new partner-

ship is the course now being taught by Professor Ladd and Medical Sciences Professor Robert Davis. Enrolled students range from pre-med to religious studies majors, and their presentations have dealt with the right to suicide, the definitions of life and death, and the changing role of the physician.

"I've gotten a lot of insights into medical dilemmas which otherwise would never have occurred to me," says class member Curtis Johnson '76, a pre-med student. "It makes you appreciate those nagging questions you'll be facing as a doctor. All medical students should take this kind of course."

"As technology advances, these issues become more acute," observes Dr. Davis. "The idea of the doctor as a supportive figure has changed as his ability to do both good and bad increases. The whole relationship between doctor and patient is open to question. What is the difference," he postulates, "between complying with a patient's wish to die by passively withholding medicine, or actively doing so by injecting him with a lethal drug?"

Other ethical questions, which were discussed at length during February's public forum, include the weighing of one person's life against another, made possible by transplant technology; the question of resource allocation and balancing an individual's life against long-term societal benefits; and the relative virtues of preserving life or preventing suffering. One paper challenged the sanctity of human life over animal life, observing that many apes used in experiments have more conscious feeling than many infants or retarded humans.

Hoping for a "serious scholarly discussion of highly emotional issues," committee members were pleasantly surprised by student response to the conference. "This is very exciting because it bespeaks a revival of interest in the patient as a person," says Dr. Sydney Cobb, professor of psychiatry. "For the past 40 years there has been so much emphasis on disease; but now medical students are beginning to think of patients as whole people with invisible problems. I hope this attitude will seep into the wards and classrooms through a new generation of doctors."

Dr. Cobb will teach a course in the ethics of mental health with Assistant Professor of Philosophy Dan Brock next year, and plans to cover such areas as psychosurgery, shock therapy, behavior

modification, the notion of informed consent, and the hazy distinction between mental health and mental illness. Dr. Cobb believes that there is "some reality to the adage that genius is akin to insanity. I think Joyce and Van Gogh are in that category," he says. "The line is not at all clear, and new definitions of mental states must be explored."

The other medical ethics course planned for next year will cover genetic engineering and counseling. "We have to face the fact that soon we will be able to pre-determine much of our children's genetic makeup," Ladd comments. The course will be taught by Dr. Davis and Sumner Twiss, an instructor in religious studies.

The dearth of research in such areas has presented instructors with some problems, and assignments in the current seminar range from Thomas Aquinas to the *Scientific American*. Legal case-studies have been useful, but Professor Ladd warns against the "American trait of making moral issues into legal ones. This is a kind of escapism. The ethics of a situation really must be thrashed out before you can talk in legal terms, and this is the place to do it."

"We acknowledge the political implications of these questions," Dr. Davis says, "but we must divorce them from the ethical considerations. To develop normative guidelines for medical ethics you have to approach all kinds of taboos in doctor-patient and individual-society relationships. But it has to be done."

In Chicago, a man is painfully dying of cancer. Desperate, he asks the doctor to put him out of his misery. After an agonizing decision, the physician injects him with a fatal dose of his prescribed medicine. A resulting malpractice suit costs him his career. In another part of the hospital, several dozen chimpanzees are dying in convulsions from experimentally induced drug withdrawal. The lab-coated Ph.D. dreams quietly of a Nobel Prize. . .

The problems of health care in the black community

Are there health care problems which affect the black community more than the white? Do blacks and whites need different medical treatment? These and other questions were discussed at an all-day symposium on "Health Care Delivery to the Black Community," sponsored by Brown's Black Pre-Med Society in early March.

Events included medical career workshops, a film on sickle cell anemia, and a panel discussion on "Health Care Problems Plaguing the Black Community." Some of the speakers who addressed the audience from Brown and other area schools were Drs. Charles Clark and Margret Grigsby, medical professors at Howard University, and Dr. Lewis Sullivan, professor of medicine and physiology at Boston University. Other panelists included an X-ray technologist, a hospital administrator, a health social worker, a director of nursing, and several medical students.

One of the speakers commented that health care in the black community is "very poor," mainly because of blacks' generally low economic status. (The phrase "black community" actually refers to poor people in general—Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, and poor whites as well—for they all face many of the same problems.) In many black communities the ratio of doctors to patients is 1:6,000—a figure as low as in some of the Third World countries, one panelist noted.

Students in the audience commented on the need for more black students to be admitted into medical schools. Some felt that because cultural bias prevents black students from being accepted into white medical schools, more black medical schools, such as Howard University and Meharry Medical College, are the only solution.

Dr. Grigsby noted that current attention to sickle cell anemia is "begging the question," for although it affects only black people, "it is not *the* disease of blacks," she said. "And it isn't what is killing black people." Hypertension, alcoholism, tuberculosis, and suicide are far more common causes of death among blacks, with sickle cell anemia ranking only twenty-ninth on the list. "More people in the black community get killed from 'social-type surgery,' like getting hit on the head with a nightstick, than die from sickle cell anemia," she added.

Many of the problems facing the black community, she stressed, can be improved through increased standards of living. The participants agreed that there is a strong need for health education in the black community to make people aware of the allied health services available to them and, that in the future, medicine must move toward community health and the elimination of a distinction between private and public health care.

The long-awaited day care center becomes a reality

Anyone stumbling upon a classroom in Kilcup Hall on the east campus at around 2 in the afternoon would be hard put to recognize the scene as part of Brown: a wide-open classroom full of innocent, snoring children curled up on their nap-time cots. These 38 occupants of Kilcup Hall are a far cry from ordinary Brown students. They are three to five years old and the children of Brown students and staff or Fox Point and East Side community families. They are enrolled at the new Brown-Fox Point Day Care Center, a bilingual and bicultural facility designed to take care of children during the work day while also bringing together Brown and the surrounding community.

Various groups at the University and in the community have been work-



ing in recent years to set up a day-care facility, and they laid the groundwork by conducting feasibility studies and forming an ad-hoc planning committee. The center opened in October, and its first "growing pains"—as director David Richards refers to initial financial and organizational problems—are subsiding. Richards now seems cautiously optimistic regarding the center's financial future, and totally confident about the center's basic concept of "culturally relevant day care."

"We have full enrollment now, and there's a great deal of support from Brown and the community," he reports. Tuition money (assessed on a sliding income scale), a Brown loan of \$6,000, and new grants from the Rhode Island Foundation and the Baptist Church Fund for Renewal have helped to stabilize finances, enabling Richards and his staff of three teachers to turn their full at-

tention to the pre-schoolers and bicultural programs for them. The school's facilities are set, Brown having donated classroom space for the venture.

Director Richards, a soft-spoken and curly-haired former Peace Corps teacher, says the school's philosophy centers on individual attention and interpersonal relations, teaching children to handle social relationships involving mutual responsibility and respect. Another aim, considered in the early plans for a day-care center, is to mingle Portuguese language and culture with the standard American cultural background, to let the two groups benefit and learn from one another at an early age. To this end, the center has hired a Portuguese-speaking teacher and includes in the daily activities a sampling of Portuguese folk-dancing, songs, stories, and low-key language lessons, just for starters.

In a few weeks, the center hopes to

add another staff member from the Fox Point Portuguese community. As Richards explains, the school wants to help prepare the Fox Point children for the English-speaking world they will encounter beyond their families, "but at the same time, you don't want them to forget Portuguese, either." A bicultural governing board consisting of parents, other community members, and some former members of the ad-hoc planning group also oversees the center's approach and curriculum.

The Brown-Fox Point Day Care Center is culturally "a good idea, a neat thing," says David Richards. "But that's sort of frosting on the cake in addition to providing a basic day-care service." The center was established because there are people who urgently need it, he points out. And for the children who attend, there is the promise of personal development and learning.

Refreshment and play time at the Brown-Fox Point Day Care Center.



George E. Rooney—The Providence Journal



Student managers for the food services

A woman student was in the kitchen of the Sharpe Refectory scrubbing down a large black pot. "Oh, boy, if only mom could see me now!" she said.

Well, plenty of other Brown parents would probably be surprised at the jobs their sons and daughters are now tackling. It's all part of a new Student Management Systems program in the area of food services.

Initiated last fall under the direction of Norman C. Cleaveland, Jr., director of food services, the program sets up a student personnel staff that is parallel to the regular employees. There is a general manager from the ranks of the students, along with unit managers for the catering service, snack bars, Sharpe Refectory, and Woolley dining hall.

"The program has several goals," Cleaveland says. "First, we are able to use the talents of a very skilled group of people right here on our campus. Also, the program provides all those involved with extra employment and allows some of them to see if they have management potential."

Brown's full-time employees still have the final say on major policy matters. But, for the most part, the new student group has been given a free rein to do the job its way, including hiring student personnel.

"The results have been nothing but positive," Cleaveland says. "Frankly, the new program has made the dining halls a much better place to work."

For Elwood J. "Woody" Howard, a senior from Houlton, Maine, the job started last spring. As the program's first student manager, he held a series of organizational meetings in order to come up with just the right format.

"A few other colleges, including Dartmouth, have student management system programs," Howard notes. "But we deliberately avoided checking their reports until we had our program under way. I stayed at Brown right through the summer, hiring student workers and working on payroll."

"Much of the work now being done in the kitchen is being done by students," Howard adds. "As regular workers resign or retire, they frequently are not replaced. Still, our purpose is not to replace all the permanent help. Brown will never fire anyone to make room for a student."

"We've tended to serve as devil's advocate at times. We're sort of a liaison between the Brown students and the food service staff. If there are complaints about the food or the service, we relay them to the proper person."

If the morale of the student workers is on the upswing, so is the morale of the permanent workers in the food service area. Howard helped organize a "bash" for all the workers last Christmas and has several others planned for this spring.

"The students and the permanent employees really got to know each other at the Christmas party," Howard says. "If there had been any minor hostility about us moving in, it was gone by 6:30 the evening of the party. It's been a new ball game at the dining halls ever since."

Looking to the future, the student management group hopes to set up hot dog stands on the campus, provide an undergraduate bar, and see to it that there are concession stands available at athletic events.

Science and medicine by day, murder by night

Lately, Curt Norris has come to look upon himself as a Jekyll-Hyde character. By day, he's a respectable science-medical writer for Brown. But, come the evening, he climbs behind his typewriter, rolls up his sleeves, and churns out stories on some of the most chilling, blood-curdling murders of the century.

A specialist in researching true crime classics, Norris writes with the flavor of the times in which the inci-

Curt Norris: Specialist in true crime classics.



dents took place. In recent years, his efforts have gained for him a national reputation in his field. Last month, three of his stories were on the newsstands.

Curtis B. Norris had his first story published in *American Boy* when he was 17. He hasn't stopped writing since. The 1951 Middlebury College graduate has been a regular in the pages of *Yankee* magazine since 1962, appearing about six times a year.

The three stories that were on the newsstands in February were written with the *Yankee* touch, but packaged differently. They appeared in *Detective Drag-net*, *Detective Cases*, and *Startling Detective*, publications of Globe Communications. Norris has a standing order now for three stories a month for Globe's Crime Classics series. He's also been commissioned to do a piece on Henri Landru, the French Bluebeard, and one on vampires in Vermont.

Each of the crime features has to be dramatic and of special significance in medicine or law. His February story in *Detective Cases* traces the history of a gruesome Boston murder of 40 years ago in which a footprint was admitted into evidence in a U.S. court trial for the first time. Not only did the print ultimately serve to convict the defendant, but it also set a precedent which forever changed the rules of evidence and thus altered the course of legal history in the country.

"Pulling all the facts of these murders together and grinding out the stories is the hard life of a hack writer," Norris says. "You're not writing the Great American Novel—you're paying the oil bill."

Norris' true mysteries run about 7,000 to 9,000 words. The research and writing time take about six weeks, depending on accessibility of material. It's not unusual for Norris to work on several stories at the same time.

"After my research is done, I try to crank out five pages of rough draft each night—about 1,000 words. I'll put in at least 40 hours a week, including evenings and weekends."

"The crime stories are very straight, despite lurid captions and subheads added by the editorial staff of Crime Classics. They are very carefully researched, with the emphasis on notable detective work and legal or medical 'firsts.'"

"Frankly, I've always preferred non-fiction. And I run counter to many when I say that this is even harder to write."

Hugh Smyser

You are stuck with the facts and with the plot. You can't contrive, as you can in fiction. You can only rearrange hard facts and present them in such a manner that they become as marketable as good fiction."

Norris is a fifth-generation writer. His dad, Lowell Ames Norris, a feature writer for the *Boston Sunday Herald* from 1924 to 1934, was the first man to introduce true crimes in the detective magazines. Prior to that, all stories had been fictitious. The elder Norris became an editor for the McFadden Publications in 1934 and was recognized as the dean of American fact crime writers.

In pulling his stories together, Curt Norris uses his father's interview notes and court records. From this information, he then writes new, updated articles.

Many people call writing the world's loneliest profession. On this basis, Curt Norris would indeed be a lonely man, working on his science and medical stories at Brown all day and then digging in on his murder yarns at night. But Norris won't buy this philosophy.

"If you are lonely, then you're not writing," he says. "I get so involved with my stories and my characters that it's a conscious effort to return to the present. When I write about Boston in 1840, I *am* in Boston in 1840. And for a while I *am* each of my characters. Using yellowed court records for reference, I figure out what kind of men or women they are, how they will react, what they will say, their facial expressions, and so forth.

"No, writing may be hard—but it's never lonely. Sometimes I even hate to come back to the present!"

Brown gets a second Rhodes Scholar

When Edmund Graham ("call me Grant") Gibbons applied to Brown from Andover Academy, the Admission Office gave him a "B" rating, but finally accepted him. The Bermuda native can chuckle over this "close call" now, because earlier this month he was selected as a Rhodes Scholar.

The announcement brought with it several distinctions: Gibbons is the first chemistry major from Brown ever to win a Rhodes Scholarship. Also, he received the scholarship as a Bermuda citizen, no mean achievement since the Island has but one Rhodes opening a year.

The Brown senior is the thirty-second Rhodes Scholar from the University since 1904. With classmate Brian McHale (BAM, February), he is one of two Brown undergraduates selected for 1974, matching the dual Rhodes Scholars produced in 1969 and 1970.

Gibbons describes Bermuda's school system as good but somewhat confining. "They start you early on the Island," he says, "and all of a sudden you find yourself plunged into Latin, physics, and calculus. I started reading chemistry books for pleasure when I was nine or ten. It was a matter of survival.

"When I graduated, I had the choice of going to prep school in America or England. Well, England seemed to me like more of the same, so I elected to go to the States. My teachers wrote me off when they found out. They considered the American educational system inferior.

"In comparison with the Bermuda school system, life at Andover seemed much more free and relaxed. Yet, many of the boys from the States felt that prep school life at Andover was too restrictive. Looking back, I think those Andover years were very good for me. They took me out of a somewhat provincial environment and conditioned me to life in the United States."

When it came time to select a college, Gibbons boiled his choices down to Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Brown. Four years later, he has no regrets. He uses phrases such as "positive experience" and "some of the best years of my life" to describe his days at Brown.

Dr. Kathryn A. Parker, an assistant

professor of chemistry, has worked with Grant Gibbons on his chemical research. She describes him as an "inquisitive" student, one who "constantly questions everything that goes on."

Gibbons isn't yet sure what he will do with his degree in chemistry. He might teach, or go into industry, or even try an entirely different field. Right now, he's in the process of trying to narrow his choices.

"Last summer, I worked as a re-insurance underwriter in London," Gibbons notes. "The job didn't make me want to give up chemistry. This summer, I plan to teach at Andover, before moving on to Oxford. I want to try a wide variety of things so that when I make my final decision I'll be relatively sure it's the right one."

When it comes to athletics, Gibbons has leaned toward individual rather than team sports. He likes scuba diving and slalom water skiing (one ski). "This is a very creative kind of sport," he says, "one that takes a lot of physical effort."

But for the next few years, the ski will be put in the rack. "With the gas shortage, water skiing has become a luxury," he says. Then he adds with a laugh, "With me, the next two years are a matter of degree."

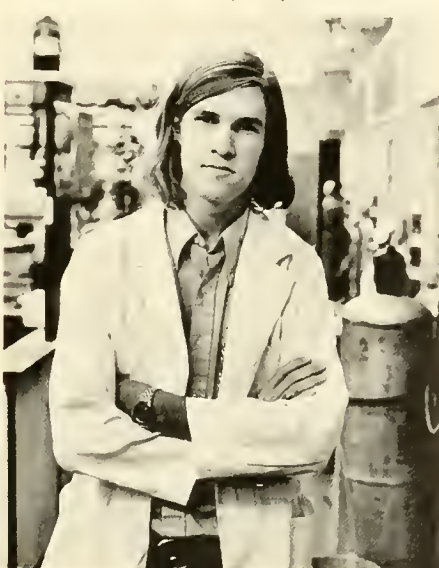
An engineering course for non-engineers

When Professors Donald H. Avery, Barrett Hazeltine, and Joseph J. Loferski of the engineering department were besieged this academic year by some 700 liberal arts students, it wasn't due to any foul-ups in the Registrar's Office. Rather, the situation resulted from the introduction of a program designed to introduce engineering technology to students who do not intend to specialize in engineering.

Hazeltine, who doubles as associate dean of academic affairs, points out that about ten percent of Brown's undergraduates concentrate in engineering. These students take about a quarter of their courses in the liberal arts to broaden their education. However, in the past it has been a rare liberal arts student who elected to study a course in engineering.

It was to help fill this technological void that the experimental program, "Technology and Society," was launched in the fall of 1972. A \$20,000 grant from the Westinghouse Educational Founda-

Grant Gibbons: A couple of distinctions.



Hugh Smyser

tion will help develop this program over the next two years.

In an age when many people often feel overwhelmed and bewildered by the technology which shapes their lives in ways beyond their control, the courses available under this new program tend to be of a practical nature. "The Automobile and Our Environment," a study of alternate propulsion systems to the internal combustion engine, has received a high rating from the liberal arts students.

"We hope these courses will counter the dissatisfaction the non-engineering student and the public feel toward the increasing influence of technology on every facet of life," Professor Avery says. "One only has to go through the current country-wide social concerns—such as the SST, the energy crisis, air pollution, the role of the computer, and reactor safety—to see the all-pervasiveness of technology.

"The frustration produced by most people's attempts to deal with these problems lies in their inability to understand the technological problems and to influence the outcome. It is the purpose of the Technology and Society program to teach the liberal arts student some of the languages and thought processes of technology—to make him technologically literate."

According to Professor Avery, previous engineering courses available for liberal arts majors have been generally unsatisfactory. With little mathematical background and without prerequisites, most courses offered were not only "lightweight" but still confusing to the student.

As a result of the new program, members of the engineering faculty hope to make it possible for a liberal arts student to minor in engineering. "Most liberal arts students don't have any idea what engineering is," Dr. Loferski says. "Others are simply afraid that engineering courses are too difficult. Hopefully, our new program will open up a few doors that have been closed until now."

Dwight Heath studies drinking habits in Costa Rica

An international conference on "Alcohol and Culture" has been organized by Dr. Dwight B. Heath, professor of anthropology, and will be held in Athens August 27 to September 7.

To prepare himself better for this

meeting, Dr. Heath left in January for Costa Rica, where he plans to study the lifestyle of the moonshiners who reside in the mountains of that country. This is a follow-up trip for the Brown professor, who earlier established contact with the grave robbers of Costa Rica.

According to Dr. Heath, the grave robbers and the moonshiners are socially compatible. In fact, they are sometimes the same. "Alcoholism is a grave problem in this area," Dr. Heath says. "In San Ramon, for example, up to 20 percent of the population may have a serious drinking problem."

The main purpose of Dr. Heath's trip is to direct research by 15 Costa Rican sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists in the drinking habits of three communities: San Juan, San José, and San Ramon.

"In San José, the capital, we will be trying to find out what happens to the rural poor when they migrate to the city," Dr. Heath says. "Indications are that the same thing happens to them as to American Indians who leave the reservation and seek city work. They often become alcoholics."

In San Juan, there is a special problem. The main hospital there does not admit patients with drinking problems. Dr. Heath and his team of researchers will attempt to find out what happens to these rejected people.

"The situation is reversed in San Ramon," he says. "Here there is a grass roots effort to help alcoholics. They are not sent to jail by the police, but, rather, are able to become members of a club, such as AA. Here they are able to discuss openly their problem."

Dr. Heath's only concern as he left Providence was that the moonshiners might try to engage him in one of their drinking bouts. "There's no way I'm going to try and keep up with them. They drink rum, made from sugar cane. It's cheap, readily available—and potent."

A medical education network for Rhode Island

The expanding medical education program received a shot in the arm earlier this month when it was announced that the University had received a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation for the establishment of an Office of Hospital and Community Affairs.

The grant, in the amount of \$402,-

000, will provide support for a five-year period. It also will aid in the development of a community outreach program. In its broadest sense, this Office of Hospital and Community Affairs will organize undergraduate, graduate, and continuing medical education into a statewide system for the benefit of the entire field of health education.

Dr. Pierre M. Galletti, vice-president (biology and medicine), said that the new program is also expected to play a vital role in expanding the health service capability of Rhode Island, which previously has been seriously compromised by the lack of a medical school.

"We have found fertile ground in Rhode Island to organize undergraduate medical education on a multi-institutional basis," Dr. Galletti says. "The challenge now is to extend this concept to graduate medical education and to work it to the benefit of the entire field of health education, including allied health education and the continuing education of physicians. This support from the Kellogg Foundation, which ranges from 100 percent support the first year to 20 percent support the fifth year, will create the academic and administrative structure of the Office of Hospital and Community Affairs."

Dr. Galletti is confident "local resources" will be developed for the continuation of the project after the first five years. Currently, he says, there is a willingness among the hospital community and the medical community to move together under the auspices of the Brown Medical Program, a move that has the blessing and support of state agencies.

Under the Office of Hospital and Community Affairs, Brown plans to progressively incorporate all the Rhode Island hospitals into a medical education network. This statewide system is planned to offer new opportunities for advanced undergraduate medical education in immediate contact with health care providers on the small community hospital level, the ambulatory care level, and in the settings where patients reside permanently.

The Alumni Center moves nearer to completion

Last summer, workmen were cleaning the debris from Goddard (formerly Iselin) House, the nineteenth-century edifice at the corner of George and Brown Streets that was slated to become Brown's

new Alumni Center. It was strictly a double-time operation, as all hands pulled together in an effort to prepare the building for occupancy this winter.

On one of his inspection tours of the site, Associate Vice-President Robert A. Reichley was shocked to find that among the items carted off to the dump were the shutters that once graced the historic home. Conveyor belts were stopped, the drills that disturbed the silence of the hazy summer afternoon were silenced, and the job's foreman was called center stage. Reichley's message was brief, but to the point—go retrieve the shutters, now.

"One of our prime objectives in renovating Goddard House was to maintain its historical significance," Reichley says. "Keeping in mind John Nicholas Brown's observation that a house without shutters is like a man without eyebrows, we certainly considered the original shutters as part of our objective. Even today, when I think of all those valuable shutters being carted off, I shudder."

Eventually, 60 percent of the shutters were recovered—and another crisis in the renovation of Goddard House had passed. Work proceeded on schedule and by mid-February the moving vans arrived.

The basement was the first of the four areas to be completed. Finally, the University's alumni and alumnae records were under one roof, all 45,000 of them. The next step is to convert these records to the computer system, a job that will be finished this summer.

With the alumni staff on the second floor and development on the third, the only area still to be completed is the Alumni Center itself, the five spacious rooms on the first floor.

"We intend to move more slowly with these rooms," Reichley says. "These are the rooms the alumni will see and use—and we want them to be just right. We've taken on a Newport interior decorator, Thomas Hagerman, to handle the first floor, and we've been in contact with the Providence Preservation Society, which has an interest in the home.

"In these times of tight budgets, there are only a few places on campus of which you really can be proud. The first floor of our Alumni Center will be one of them.

"As I've indicated, our entire approach has been not to rip things out," Reichley notes. "For example, we took



Hugh Smyser

Professor of Art Walter Feldman is restoring two hand-painted ceilings of the Victorian era on the first floor of Goddard House.

Mrs. Iselin's old elevator and converted it into a clothes closet. We even found a way to electrify and use the old wood stove. And the beautiful stained glass windows have been repaired."

Alumni and other friends of the University have donated gifts, including drapes and rugs. A trustee gave a significant number of individual pieces of furniture. However, much still is needed. A grand piano would be a key gift, Reichley points out.

One of the ground rules that Reichley had to live with in his efforts to raise money for the renovation was that his campaign had to be quiet, limited, and

low-key, so as not to interfere with the regular fund-raising efforts of the University. By early March, \$235,000 had been received, about 75 percent of the goal.

"This magnificent structure sat partially idle for 25 years and completely vacant for the last five years," Reichley points out. "There were historical reasons why it should be saved. But, there were practical reasons, too. And when the job is complete, I think Brown will have one of the finest Alumni Centers of any university in the country."

**'A lot of life
in the old
Phi Beta yet'**



**'That gold key
has a little
lead under it'**

Was Brutus justified in killing Caesar? Does matter exist? Are women the intellectual equals of men? Was the rape of the Sabine women necessary? Well, one might have asked such questions, and, indeed, earnestly debated them over a hearty roast and a bottle of port, if one had been among the exclusive and congenial membership of Brown's Phi Beta Kappa chapter in the nineteenth century.

Assuredly, its purposes have sobered somewhat since those luxurious times unplagued by curricular reform, war, or law school competition. Even so, the original scholastic and philosophical ideals of the honor society have remained substantially intact over the years. Certain procedural and attitudinal problems which currently plague Phi Beta Kappa, though, may necessitate the society's first fundamental and far-reaching change.

Begun under President Wayland in 1830, 40 years after a condescending Harvard committee denied Brown a charter, the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa at Brown University braved the anti-Masonic fervor of the 1900's to flourish as an elite literary fraternity. More recently, the organization withstood the uneasy winds of student activism to maintain the standards and spirit envisioned by its founders, as an honor society bound to recognize and reward the love of learning.

Today, however, Brown's loosened academic structure and, paradoxically, a new, desperately utilitarian student approach to academic career and success, have combined to make the puristic ideals of Phi Beta Kappa anachronistic and to thwart efforts to maintain the element of pleasant surprise always part of election to Phi Beta Kappa membership.

With graduate and professional competition getting tougher, the intellectual show-off can too easily succeed in gaining recognition at the expense of the quiet bookworm, whom Phi Beta Kappa was originally designed to discover.

"I've seen students coming to faculty members as early as freshman year wanting to know what courses they should take to get into Phi Beta Kappa," says Bruce

Donovan '59, associate professor of classics and past PBK secretary at Brown. "It's not a healthy state of affairs. Phi Beta Kappa should be something that 'happens' to one, something which is received with humility as well as pride."

Equally taken aback by the new pragmatic student attitude, Asian Studies Professor Jerome Grieder '54, the present PBK secretary, says, "This approach of applying and striving for the honor runs counter to the Phi Beta Kappa philosophy. It's a purely utilitarian attitude, where students are only thinking how it will look on their résumés. It makes me quite uncomfortable."

Some undergraduate members elected in October and February say they feel "flattered but not honored" by their selection. Several expressed outright resentment that their election had not come in time to figure into graduate school applications. "I'm afraid that the whole institution has fallen prey to a terrible toadyism and ass-kissing," observes Stephen Foley '74, who was elected to Phi Beta Kappa as a junior and so participated in the most recent election process. "Many students have become interested in Phi Beta Kappa for success' sake alone, and we have no way of differentiating between people like that and genuine scholars. Brown is not a Platonic academy, but I find it quite upsetting to see people getting this kind of honor who gobble up criticism to impress instructors, yet have no feeling for their subject."

Marc Perlmuter '74, elected to Phi Beta Kappa in February, regards this attitude as indicative of a strong student trend away from casual college careers and toward high-powered success-motivation. "It's unfortunate," he says, "but you simply can't ignore the practical advantages of an honor like this. With so much more competition, people have to use every opportunity they can to gain recognition."

Aggressive students may also be profiting from the confusion and evaluation difficulties brought on by Brown's mixed grading system. Most candidates have taken some courses on a satisfactory/no credit basis, which makes all supplementary evaluation, often quite subjective, important in the selection process.

"You have to consider the whole person," says Deborah Homsher '74, another member of the PBK election committee, which is one of two in the country composed entirely of undergraduates. "Every decision becomes a very personal, subjective thing. An aggressive student or someone who knows someone on the committee has a much better advantage, because we often have so little to go on. Also, the concept of pleasant surprise has been completely obliterated."

Phi Beta Kappa students and administrators regard the new grading situation simultaneously as a liability and an asset. It forces a closer look at candidates but also makes each decision more difficult to reach and justify.

"Grades made things so much easier," according to Professor Donovan. "We had an arbitrary cut-off point and no one could say much except to argue about who was a grade-grubber and who wasn't. But it's not an open-and-shut case anymore. The credentials are so much more varied now that no criteria can be absolute and so decisions are more open to question. The bickering that's going on now, although it's nothing new, therefore seems more divisive."

To supplement the often scant information on record about students, the Phi Beta Kappa administrators at Brown have actively solicited endorsements, sending out letters to every student and faculty member urging recommendation of likely candidates. Yet committee members question the reliability of faculty Course Performance Evaluations (CPR's) and the objectivity of "mutual back-slapping" endorsements from candidates' own friends.



"I think we deceived ourselves that CPR's would provide adequate back-up for 'S's,'" comments Stephen Foley. "Too often they become sort of a writing genre where the professor tries to praise the student if at all possible. On the whole they are pretty meaningless evaluations because they are seldom critical." According to Professor Grieder, "Some faculty members really extend themselves, but others simply send a list of names or ignore our letter entirely." Another problem which Stephen Foley sees is that some realistic candidates are never even considered. "You'd think that if a student is really outstanding, someone would bring his name up, but it just isn't true," he says.

"Satisfactory" grades without CPR's leave Phi Beta Kappa election committees with a real guessing-game dilemma. Grieder admits that although the committees

"bend over backwards" to ascertain what is behind every "S," a number of qualified students are almost inevitably missed through a lack of information.

"You have to try to extrapolate and interpret what someone's 'S's' mean by generalizing from the grades they do have," Grieder says. "Usually the grade average does give a general indication of what the 'S's' are worth. But what do you do when one person has eleven 'S's' and nine 'A's' while another has nine 'S's' and eleven 'A's'? It's almost impossible to strike a balance." Very few students nominated had only "S" grades, and only one senior had an entire record of letter grades, according to Grieder.

The difficulty of decision-making has meant an oppressive work load for PBK administrators and committee members, some of whom are quietly wondering whether such subjective results are worth all the time and effort. Secretary Grieder estimates he has spent three-quarters of



his time during the past semester on PBK solicitation, nomination, and information work. For the recent election, committee members suffered through two marathon meetings totalling over 20 hours of deliberation. "You get so sick of listening to list after list of courses taken by candidates that your mind goes blank, yet you're supposed to be weighing the relative difficulty of courses, analyzing CPR's, considering every aspect of every candidate. It's mind-boggling," concedes Deborah Homsher.

Committee members as well as electees complain of the decision-making process in the recent election. "Since the votes must be unanimous, a candidate can be black-balled by one person's comment or whim," says Ms. Homsher. Furthermore, "Every case became an exception and every decision a personal matter. The trouble was that no one knew what we were supposed to be doing; we had no guidelines, so we had to make up our own rules as we went along. I still have no definition of Phi Beta Kappa in my mind," she concludes.

"When I was elected, I was very happy," says Stephen Foley. "But from the perspective of an elector, I've realized that the gold key of Phi Beta Kappa has a little lead under it. We tried to do the best we could, but you begin to realize that you're dealing with subjective truth, and that there is no standard to go on. It was really quite an upsetting series of meetings." He adds, "I really

doubt whether it is still possible to reflect the original standards of Phi Beta Kappa."

"The grim truth," says Bruce Donovan, "is that we now have to reconcile our ideals with a changing, subjective situation. You simply cannot put a value judgment on a student's motivation. We are being forced into a re-analysis of what a liberal education means, and whether Phi Beta Kappa is still meaningful. It's not our place to say what we think of the grading system, but we must accommodate our aspirations to the hard fact of the evaluation difficulties it has created. You can't simply tighten the criteria for acceptance when the curriculum is so free and growing. It's not that cut and dried."

Beyond grade averages, Phi Beta Kappa's criteria for election have always included breadth of reading, understanding rather than the mere acquisition of knowledge, skill in verbal and written self-expression, and a commitment to furthering academic pursuit for its own sake. Another qualification, which can sometimes be a problem now since the abolition of distribution requirements, had been a well-balanced and diverse academic background.

"There are a surprising number of students who have taken none or very few science courses," observes Professor Grieder. "How can you assess their breadth of knowl-



edge? Shouldn't they be in the same situation as science students who haven't taken enough humanities courses to qualify for Phi Beta Kappa?" Traditionally, candidates had to have at least 40 percent of their courses in the humanities, but the increasingly high number of qualified science students with just under the humanities minimum, and the lack of any equally prestigious honor in the scientific disciplines, have aggravated the debate among committee members as to whether this stipulation should be relaxed.

"An extraordinary number of students wait to declare an Sc.B. candidacy until after the Phi Beta Kappa elections," says Bruce Donovan, "since a B.A. candidacy is a requirement for election. That is an unfortunate situation." Similar debate has broken out over the propriety of including pure math, always considered in the humanities, in that category any longer, since its distinction from applied math, which is considered a science, is so fine. "You really can't ignore anything anymore," Jerome Grieder believes. "Everything is open to question."

Several years ago, Phi Beta Kappa's entire philosophy came under harsh attack from the activists of the late Sixties. Although its administrators feel the society has since reaffirmed itself against such attack, the fundamental questions of validity and appropriateness raised then still remain. The accusations at the time included carrot-dangling, elitism, and a snobbish attitude toward education for its own sake.

"A major premise of the New Curriculum was that a Brown education was its own reward, and that other recognition was not necessary," Professor Grieder comments. Yet, as Professor Donovan recalls, "Even the hottest activists didn't turn us down when they got elected, and ultimately the society proved acceptable to them. But the question still remains as to whether we are recognizing the right kind of achievement."

Phi Beta Kappa at Brown faces the challenge of accommodating its procedures to a loosened and reformed academic structure while dealing with a student body of increasing pragmatism and goal-orientation. Administrators are convinced some fundamental change is called for, but differ as to the concrete proposals they have in mind. The idea of making Phi Beta Kappa an open competition based on essays or perhaps interviews is repellent, however, to those who still like to regard election to the society as a "gentle rain from heaven," as Professor of English Elmer Blistein '42, an ex-president of the chapter, puts it.

"Students say we're playing with their lives and careers by making such subjective decisions," Professor Grieder reports. "And it's true. But that really has to be incidental. I think Phi Beta Kappa is still important to many undergraduates for the right reasons, and I know there are a fair number to whom their election came as a complete surprise."

Yet Grieder concedes, and most seem to agree, "What was established as the definition of an educated man in 1830 may still have held true in 1930, but it certainly doesn't any more. I think Phi Beta Kappa has a definite place here," he says, "but I am really baffled as to its viability now."

Phi Beta Kappa may mean no more than a roast beef initiation dinner or a résumé embellishment to some members, but its chances for survival through a period of constructive change look good. "Problematic or not," concludes Professor Donovan, "I think this situation is ultimately healthy because it is making us face up to the basic academic issues of the day and apply them to our entire procedure. I think the process will refine itself, and we will emerge with a valid and relevant organization. There's a lot of life in the old Phi Beta yet." P.C.

The Phi Beta Kappa keys reproduced on these pages are among the various keys designed for the Brown chapter during the years of its existence. The keys are part of the special collections of the John Hay Library and were photographed for the BAM by Hugh Smyser.

Kathy Eberstadt, Dancer



She comes from Plainfield, New Jersey, is the daughter of a Rockette, graduated *cum laude* from Brown in 1971, and helped found the company she dances in, the Rhode Island Dance Repertory Company. She teaches dance at her downtown Providence studio and has trained with the Martha Graham and José Limon schools, as well as at Brown. Freshman year, she took too many cuts from the required Pembroke modern dance class, so had to enroll for a second go-round as a sophomore. "For some reason, I don't remember why, in my sophomore year I decided to become a dancer. It was insane at that time to even think of it—19 years old, five-foot-six, 140 pounds, a totally unrealistic decision." On the following pages, Kathy Eberstadt talks about what dancing means to her.

'Performing is myself, my sanity, my comprehension'

For me, dancing has come to be the only way I have of making sense of my existence, the confusion and terror and joy of living, of being a physical, psychological, spiritual entity in the universe. Some people have religion, or drugs, or the American way of life. I dance.

I never could have been a ballet dancer. Little stubby legs and a long body don't look good in a tutu. I find the ballet movement vocabulary too limiting and the subject matter of most ballets a little trivial. I find modern dance much more satisfying because of the extensive use of the torso, of balance movements, use of the floor, and the challenge of continually being confronted with totally new movement. So many people are narrow-minded about dance. To them ballet is art and modern dance is waving scarves around. This is one of my beefs. Modern dance is just as structured and just as disciplined as ballet.

Performing is very important to me. That's what it's all for—the classes, the stretching, constant dieting, the pain, the repetition, over and over, the same movement. Performing is myself, my sanity, my comprehension.

There are certain things that I would rather avoid in everyday life, that maybe trouble me, that are there, but I don't want to see them because they're too painful or even too beautiful. So you put them there, into dance. Verbally I am secretive. I am full of fantasies, all sorts of demons, stillnesses, beautiful things milling around inside me, and I can't talk about them. It makes me uncomfortable to do that. Dancing is the only way I've found to utilize this material in a productive way. I need to express myself, and dancing is the only way for me.







'Sometimes you let yourself lose control'

I would like to publicly acknowledge Lenora Lattimore. She's the lady who taught me that you don't have to stand up straight, that you can allow yourself to drop things, and to relax a little bit and to let it flow, to lose control. In ballet and to a certain extent in Graham, you are always in control. You contract, you release, you *développer* the leg, you do this, you do that. In Limon sometimes, you put yourself somewhere and then you lose control for a minute and then you come out the other end and you regain control. But there's this place in the middle where something else, gravity or centrifugal force sometimes, lets it happen to you.

I really don't know why I picked dancing, except that physically it was a wonderful thing to do. I think the fascination with what you look like and what you are and how it feels and how it looks has something to do with anybody wanting to go into dance in the first place. To want to spend that much time training your body for a visual effect, all those hours working and standing in front of the mirror, dancers must have some kind of weird thing going on between their minds and their bodies.

When you get on stage, you are a vehicle for the choreographer, for the person who is trying to say something through you. And you the dancer must be totally available, be able to rid yourself of all personal idiosyncrasies, to let the feeling or mood or statement of the movement come through you. And you take the movement, find out how it makes sense to you, what in your experience you can pull up to create the meaning, and as an artist, you are no longer a tool. You are making a statement of your own.

What a dancer tries to give may be a moment of joy, or anguish, or community, or something as abstract as an experience in design. Sometimes it works, sometimes you come off stage knowing you didn't get past the steps.



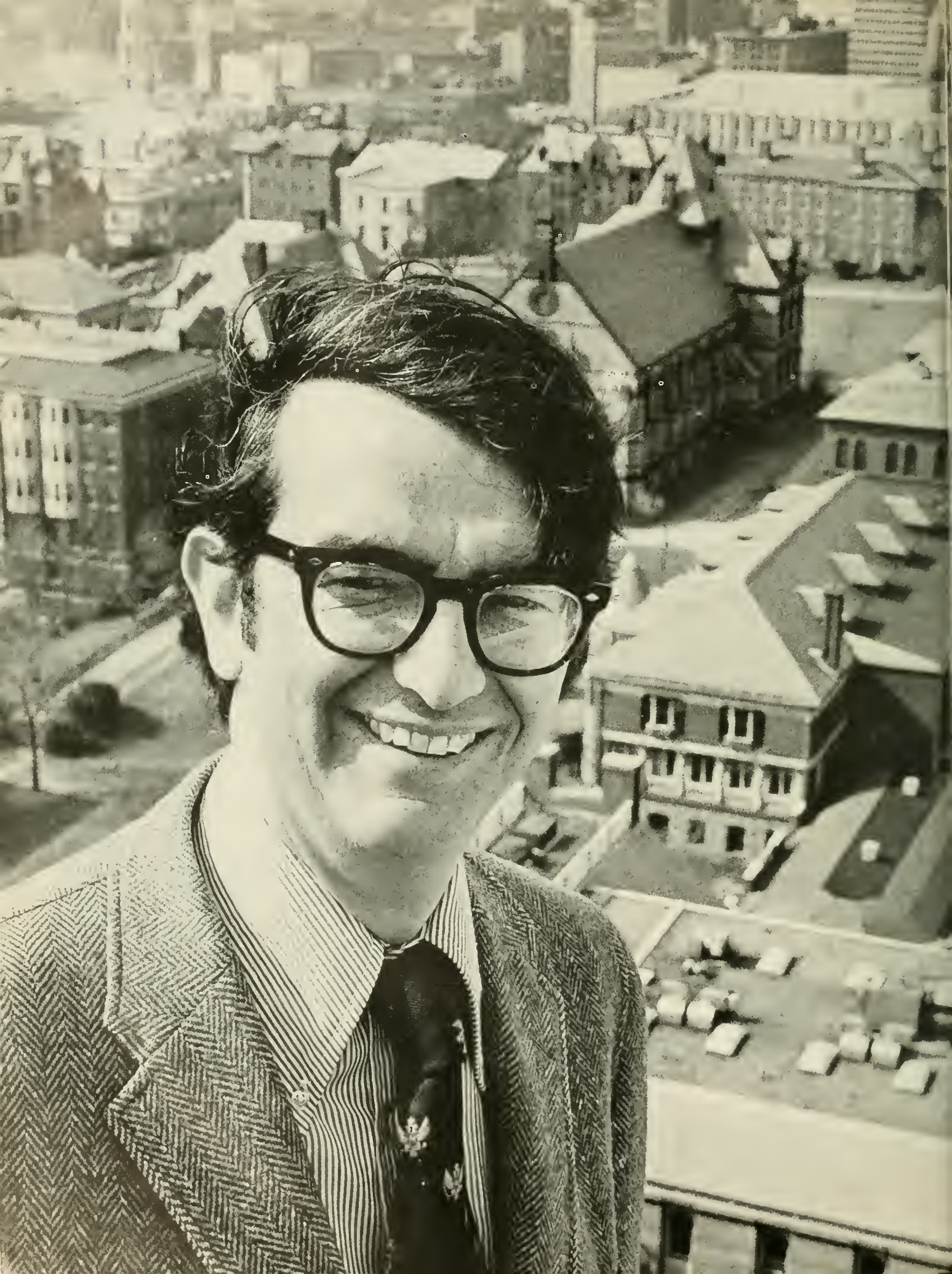


Teaching is more reasonable than performing, more down to earth, something you can relate to as a profession. I am a demanding teacher because I care about my craft and I like to see people try hard, even if they can't execute things cor-

rectly. As Joe Namath says, "If you aren't going to go all the way, why go at all?" I don't like Joe Namath, but I would like to have been a football player. I love to run around and crash into people and use my muscles.



Performing for me is a little like ripping out a piece of my heart, my psyche, those pieces of myself that I have no other way of communicating, pulling them out in movement and saying, "Here is a piece of my life. I have distilled it, distorted it, or intensified it. I hope it moves you."



Making every dollar count

How does Brown maintain academic quality during the economic squeeze of the 1970's? Eric Brown's Office of Institutional Research looks for answers

The average humanities major might be slightly unnerved by the idea of having one's grades, meals, bills, counseling reports, and loan applications entirely processed by computer. To Eric Brown '58 and the Office of Institutional Research, however, this is the key to Brown's future—an ultimate achievement which could save hours of drudgery and pave the way for smooth decision-making and accurate, humanized planning.

Top-level administrators at Brown regard the two-year-old Office of Institutional Research (OIR) as the hottest development on campus since the adding machine in its potential for solving Brown's financial planning problems. Perhaps superfluous to a university in the Sixties, when both money and ideas flowed freely, institutional research has suddenly become vital to Brown in the struggle to maintain academic quality and vitality while caught in the economic squeeze of the Seventies.

Set up in July 1972, under the direction of Eric Brown, the OIR consolidated the languishing offices of campus planning, educational measurement, and analysis and plans with a view to establishing a University-wide information network. This is now in the intermediate stage of development.

"The educational measurement system at Brown was really deteriorating," remarked Paul F. Maeder, vice-president (finance and operations), associate provost, and the University's top-level computer man. "They were giving the same old tests year after year without focusing on the changing climate at Brown. We needed modern analytical tools to piece together the components of a new Brown and to be able to make decisions on a more than *ad hoc* basis."

Although the OIR's overall effectiveness so far is difficult to judge considering its long-range goals and brief existence, it has produced numerous reports ranging from a quick work-up of Brown's winter fuel situation to a lengthy and complex review of course enrollment trends over the past five years. "Our batting average so far has been pretty good," said Brown, leafing through a ream of computer printouts. "In 1972 we missed predicting concentration en-

rollments by 5 percent and in 1973 by 8 percent, because of the unpredictable popularity of interdisciplinary courses and the skyrocketing of the sciences."

These two energy and enrollment reports are fairly representative of the dual role of the OIR, which is responsible for supplying management with ongoing data analyses while also producing many "one-shot" studies to deal with specific and immediate problems.

Other reports include a complex five-model study of the feasibility of year-round operations; a major departmental space analysis; and an East Side parking survey which sent engineering students out to interview almost 6,000 drivers to determine whether the parking situation around Brown was indeed intolerable. Although one of the University's parking lots was enlarged soon after the survey was taken, Eric Brown was unable to confirm a direct correlation between his report and the alteration.

"There is a very hazy area there," he said. "We are not a policy-making office. If there is such an animal as neutrality, we try to maintain it, although we obviously aren't working in a vacuum. We are asked what is feasible and we draw simple conclusions from the data we collect."

Such a firm attitude is perhaps essential to counter the potential tyranny of the computer, whose operations are not subject to human scrutiny and whose data is infinitely manipulable.

"I think a healthy reluctance to go overboard with computers is good," Maeder remarked. "We hire planners and they hire programmers who write their own programs, and there's a great danger that the computer can wind up running the University. You have to remember that computers are really primitive because they are linear," he added. "When we did the enrollment projections based on figures from the Fifties and Sixties, it occurred to practically no one, including the computer, that the trend might shift. As a result, no one was prepared for what happened. This is a shortcoming, that computers can become Gospel. One has to be very careful to keep a human perspective."

Eric Brown acknowledges the possibility of "factual overkill," and admits

A wind-blown Eric Brown is photographed on the roof of the Sciences Library, with the campus (looking west) below him.



Hugh Smyser

Eric Brown '58 returned to the University in 1961 as an admission officer. In 1966 he was named assistant dean of the College for freshmen. After a year's leave of absence for graduate study (1969-70), he was named assistant to the provost. He became a staff member of the new Office of Analysis and Plans in 1971, and when that office became part of the new Office of Institutional Research in 1972, he was named director of OIR.

that his office must currently research most issues on a "nuts and bolts" level. "We have no data to support sophisticated analyses of attitudinal effects or trends, such as the effect of the New Curriculum on student attitudes," he said. "Of course, we are aspiring to that level, but there are many decisions which must be made immediately, so we have to collect what data we can without adding time-consuming multiple-dimensions. It's always better to have some facts at hand than none when making decisions."

Maeder agrees. "Too often you only have individual opinions and rumors to go on. With some facts on your side, people have to listen." He cites the example of Richardson Hall, a classroom building recently under consideration for conversion into a dormitory. "All the departments which had classes there assured me that they needed all the space," Maeder related. "But when we did the computer space analysis we discovered that there were indeed other empty classrooms which could be used. We confronted them with the data and they had to agree." Richardson Hall now houses four floors of students.

Both Maeder and Brown envision a situation where computers could take over a substantial portion of faculty and administrative paper-work, leaving more time free for "human considerations." Ostensibly, deans could see more students, faculty members could spend more time counseling students, and student service operations could concentrate more on providing quality and less on "adding up figures." To many faculty members, however, this round-about method of humanization seems unreliable since computerization initially creates more problems than it resolves.

"One of our main problems has been to get department chairmen to be willing to feed their information into the system on a regular basis," Maeder said. "We're trying to shift from a haphazard, once-annual compilation to a situation where information is added as soon as it is received. Most departments aren't used to doing that at all."

"We've been like vultures, swooping down on every bit of information we can gather from every office and department," said Brown. "When this system is finished, the cross-reference organization should be such that they can hook into us and we into them whenever information is needed."

According to Maeder, a complete new budgeting and accounting system as well as an alumni and development

records system will have been added to the fledgling University-wide computer operation by July, and the payroll section will be in operation by next year. Financial aid and admission are already operating under the new computerized system.

"Computer technology has reached the organic state of the art," the vice-president explained. "There is no longer any need to replace your computer system entirely every ten years as it becomes obsolete. We can just keep adding sections, like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, to update it. Unless a completely new technology comes along, Brown could keep using this new system indefinitely."

Eric Brown admits that with a small staff it is difficult to meet the OIR's "broad charge" of providing ongoing reports while also developing a complete communications network for the University. And with the recent Corporation decision to limit enrollment to 5,150 students, reliance on the OIR for "budget-balancing" assistance will probably be greater than ever.

"The possibilities have been severely limited and we have much less to work with," Maeder observed. "In the Sixties there were no money problems and everything was possible. No one thought about establishing such a system. Now we really need it."

"Our major purpose," concludes Eric Brown, "is to look at the whole institution and how its resources are being used and then make predictions for future use and planning. We're making every dollar count."

P.C.



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The complete text of the report of the Committee on Plans and Resources (the Watson Report) to the Corporation

of Fellows, and presiding officer over the faculty, Brown's president must balance academic development and control of financial resources in such a manner that educational priorities are achieved. Each of Brown's great presidents has done this.

The history of self-study at Brown is as old as the University itself. Marginal notes from the colonial period indicate that even in drawing up the charter the founders were asking the basic questions: What type of institution do we wish Rhode Island College to be? How do we structure the institution to enable it to achieve that goal?

Periodically, Brown's presidents have appointed committees of faculty, administrators, education consultants, and trustees to assess the University's achievement and potential, and the resulting documents have served as guides for Brown's development. The most significant of more recent analyses produced "The Policy in Force" of 1929 and "The Report of the Survey Committee" of 1930 which evaluated the goals set forth in the former as proper and realistic.

On October 9, 1971, President Hornig decided that the time was ripe for a new evaluation of Brown's status and potential and appointed fellows and trustees to a new committee called "Plans and Resources." The purpose of this committee as set forth in "Statutes of the Corporation of Brown University" is as follows:

The committee shall work with the administrative officers to develop plans for the future course of the University (other than those relating to construction or real estate), to relate such plans to present and prospective resources of the University, and to consider ways and means of developing new resources.

Given such a very broad and general mandate, the committee decided, after consulting with the president and the chancellor, to limit the scope of its report to an overview of current operations, plans for the immediate future, and a synopsis of its views on the goals Brown can realistically achieve within the context of its financial resources. In pursuing these objectives, the committee attempted to avoid interfering in the internal decision-making processes and concentrated on what it felt were the broad priority issues confronting the University. On these it makes specific recommendations.

Members of the committee were: Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37, chairman, Vernon R. Alden '45, Gordon E. Cadwgan '36, Bruce M. Donaldson '43, Donald F. Hornig, ex officio, Carl Pfaffmann '33, Joseph W. Ress '26, ex officio, Richard Salomon '32, Barbara Mosbacher Smullyan '45, and Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr. '32, ex officio.

With a self-imposed time limit, the committee

'Brown can be *the* small university'

The quest for academic excellence is timeless. On the one hand it requires periodic appraisal of an institution's current status and establishment of realistic goals which can be achieved within the context of its financial resources. Equally, it demands strong and creative leadership to achieve the goals established through such self-study. When both of these elements have been present, Brown has enjoyed periods of remarkable achievement, frequently surpassing other comparable institutions. When one or the other was lacking, Brown has experienced drift and decay. Professor Bronson, the author of *The History of Brown University, 1764-1914*, describes a period in the 1880's when Brown possessed wealth, a good faculty, and a sense of the direction in which it wanted to go:

All of these conditions had existed for some time and yet Brown University still lay half dormant. Something more was needed to complete the circuit and send electric currents to the whole. President Andrews proved to be that something more.

In Brown's case it is no historical coincidence that the president "completes the circuit," since one of the unique aspects of the charter is the concentration of power it vests in his office. As chairman of the Advisory and Executive Committee, moderator of the Board

sought to fulfill its mandate through direct discussion with administrative officials; readings in trends in higher education nationally and at Brown; and interviews with faculty, staff, and students. In addition, the chairman of the committee paid visits to prominent eastern colleges and universities to develop perspective on campus maintenance and student life.

We are especially indebted to John L. Lazzatti, Jr., of the class of 1959, who served as executive secretary and coordinated the work of the committee.

On the basis of all information provided, the committee believes that Brown University has made great progress since "The Policy in Force" was adopted in 1929. Since that time the academic ability of the student body and the scholarly quality of the faculty have steadily improved. Brown's physical facilities, while still not fully adequate to meet the academic and personal needs of the University community, are appreciably better than they were before World War II. With many applications for every available place in the freshman class, every academic index provides evidence that the quality of the undergraduate student body has improved, and Brown now competes effectively with the ten most selective colleges and universities for its freshman class. On the graduate level two associations which base their ratings on the scholarly achievement of the faculty indicate parallel improvement. In 1964, the American Council on Education ranked only eight departments as "good to superior" in graduate faculty. In 1969, 17 departments were so ranked.

Brown was admitted in 1935 to the Association of American Universities, which comprises the most distinguished research universities in North America. Today it ranks well above the middle of the 48 constituent members. Similar documentation of Brown's outstanding scholarship may be found in the increased number of academic honors awarded to faculty and students in recent years.

The Committee on Plans and Resources views the academic achievement of the past three decades with deep satisfaction and believes it is a firm foundation for Brown's future progress.

The purpose of Brown University, as stated in the charter, is "forming the rising generation to virtue, knowledge, and useful literature and thus preserving in the community a succession of men duly qualified for discharging the offices of life with usefulness and reputation." This established instruction as Brown's original priority. Excellent instruction was to have a positive impact on both the lives of students and on the society in which they lived. Provision for a distinguished faculty assured that instruction was to look as much to the future as to the past, and teaching was not only to uplift the mind but mold character. Society's need for men of technical and specialized knowledge will vary with each historical period; there is always a

need for men who are knowledgeable and flexible and who possess critical judgment and a sense of values. Such liberal education, which is the function of the College, is Brown's traditional and timeless enterprise.

Under the leadership of Presidents Robinson and Andrews, Brown was among the first universities to institute graduate programs and by 1896, the graduate-undergraduate ratio was already 1:6. During that same period the University made increased provision for research facilities, and today, with a ratio of 1:4, a significant number of the faculty hold a distinguished rank in international scholarship and contribute to human knowledge and betterment. Brown's original priority of liberally educating undergraduates was thus extended to the training of professional scholars and to research.

In the late 1950's and 1960's, the trend toward universal post-secondary education and the rapidly increasing college-age population transformed American universities. The federal government and private foundations recognized the important priority of training additional scholars and, therefore, invested unprecedented sums in the development of graduate programs universities otherwise could not afford. Brown participated with distinction in meeting that national priority, and with the aid of external resources, she enjoyed a period of unparalleled academic improvement.

In dramatic contrast to the past two decades, significantly altered circumstances will characterize the 1970's and 1980's. Undergraduate enrollments will probably level off and then decline. A critical need for college and secondary instructors has already been replaced by a depressed job market at both levels. Tuition at private universities has increased rapidly, and a larger percentage of students will attend public colleges and universities.

With such dramatic changes, trustees and educators alike ask: What do we do now? What purpose do we wish the university to serve? What particular distinction should it pursue?

In the view of this committee, a university with a distinctive purpose, intent on developing its own unique tradition and character, addressing itself to changing educational needs, and basing its long-range plans on realistic projection of its resources, need suffer no crisis of confidence for the future. In the spectrum of institutions of higher learning, Brown already possesses distinctive characteristics, which, taken collectively, give it a unique character. That unique character should be reinforced and developed in the ensuing period.

The diverse nature of American institutions of higher learning runs from the large multi-university, composed of various academic and professional schools, to very small colleges with programs limited to the arts and sciences. The large university offers greater diversity of curriculum and more extensive academic facilities.

ties; the small college offers personal instruction and intimate atmosphere. In the large university the proliferation of professional schools frequently displaces the central role of the arts and sciences; in the small college the lack of research opportunities may lead to instruction unenlivened by the spark of discovery.

When President Robinson initiated graduate programs at Brown, he felt that all institutions of higher learning were parting irrevocably into two camps: colleges and universities. Although he recommended that Brown become a university in the modern sense, he specifically stipulated that the graduate programs and research programs at Brown were not to displace but to enrich the instruction and stimulation of undergraduates. From that period on, Brown has, with occasional fine-tuning, followed a course in which it has balanced its obligation to the instruction of undergraduates, to the development of future scholars; and to research. That balance has served to unite the best features of the college and the university in an unusual hybrid, historically described as the university-college. Brown is a college in the sense that its size and atmosphere permit an intimacy of student and faculty member in scholarship to a degree that is somewhat unique among American universities. Brown is a university in the sense that on its faculty are some of the world's leading scholars who work in research facilities a college cannot afford. In instruction Brown is a university-college, since its faculty is composed of teacher-scholars who instruct all levels of students from freshmen to doctoral candidates.

While there are many beneficial features of the university-college model to which we could allude, the Brown library system exemplifies one of its best. More extensive in its holdings than those of many universities with far larger enrollments, and possessing rare collections unlikely to be found in a college, the use of all these valuable materials is extended to every member of the University community.

A variety of considerations prompt this committee to recommend that Brown further develop the ideals and opportunities which the university-college offers. With the great improvement in the scholarly achievement of the faculty since World War II and with a determination to provide outstanding classroom experience, we believe Brown can enjoy a unique position on the scale of higher education. Brown can be *the* small university of scholarly reputation which concentrates most energetically on instruction, *the* small university in which faculty, who frequently advance the frontiers of knowledge, teach undergraduates. Brown's long-standing tradition as a university-college with a devotion to teaching, combined with the resources of a first-rate university, make it the institution ideally qualified for the unique role we suggest.

Brown University has for many years followed a policy of expanding its undergraduate enrollment. In 1931-32 there were 1,770 undergraduates. When Presi-

dent Wriston retired in 1955 there were approximately 3,000—a growth rate of 2.9 percent per annum. Periodic fund drives increased endowment to match the growth of the student body. This generally conservative growth continued from 1955 to 1967 with the annual growth rate falling to 1.6 percent. Beginning in 1967 the College entered a period of dramatic expansion. Approximately 1,500 students were added in a six-year period and average growth rate rose to 6.8 percent. Endowment, however, increased less than 2 percent per student per year in this highly inflationary period.

In view of these facts our committee seriously questions for three reasons the advisability of any substantial increase in the size of the undergraduate student body:

- 1) There is a direct relationship between institutional quality and institutional resources. Although Brown has been able to improve her standing among her peers while endowment decreased in constant dollars, the committee concludes that to continue improvement at the University it is vitally important that endowment be increased dramatically on a per capita basis. It therefore recommends that a *major* and *immediate* effort be undertaken to augment Brown's financial resources. It further recommends that the adequacy of endowment resources be analyzed by the Corporation before any further increase of the student body is made in the future.

- 2) The decline of male Ivy League applications over the past four years and a projected decline in the entire college-age population in the 1980's might compel a larger Brown to accept less qualified applicants in the near future.

- 3) Brown should play an important role in maintaining a diversity of opportunities in higher education. There are only a few other small universities of academic distinction in the country and one of Brown's most attractive features is her size and intimate atmosphere.

We recommend, therefore, that for the immediate future the size of the College be limited to 5,150 full-time students or the equivalent thereof.

The continued development of civilization and progress in the solution of human problems requires not only that knowledge be passed on from one generation to the next but that the frontiers of what is known and understood be constantly expanded. It requires the education of students who are equipped to do research and to teach at the most advanced level. This is one of the important duties of the University, and it is carried on chiefly through the Graduate School. Graduate students are the new generation which replenishes and nurtures our cultural heritage.

Sharply reduced federal appropriations for fellowships; an increasing number of young, unemployed Ph.D.'s; the high cost of graduate instruction; and the

benefits which accrue to undergraduate education from the presence of excellent graduate programs were the important considerations which influenced the committee's deliberation on the size of the Graduate School. Although current budgeting practices do not separate graduate from undergraduate expenditures, it is clear that, as graduate enrollments decline and a minimum course offering is maintained, the cost of the graduate program continues to increase on a per capita basis. Brown cannot afford to maintain with its own resources advanced programs once largely financed by substantial grants from external sources.

With relatively stable financial aid for graduate students, the policy which the committee feels is most likely to preserve Brown's outstanding examples of graduate education is a selective one which provides adequate resources for those with a national reputation by curtailing programs which cannot achieve preeminence without a substantial increase in financial support. Nevertheless, to maintain excellence in all disciplines, the committee favors a policy of encouraging research and expanding research opportunities for those faculty members who serve in predominantly undergraduate departments.

Brown's innovative efforts in curriculum have contributed substantially to its outstanding reputation in undergraduate education. From the time President Wayland championed the elective system in the 1850's down through the 1950's when President Wriston introduced seminars in the Identification and Criticism of Ideas, Brown has actively searched for the most effective method of instructing each generation of students. In this long history of curricular reform, the New Curriculum of 1969 is perhaps one of the most noteworthy developments. Its formal adoption brought national recognition and caused a substantial increase in applications from the most qualified students. Liberating the student from traditional course requirements, the New Curriculum provided independent group study and University courses and gave each student great freedom in the development of an individual concentration program.

One important component of the New Curriculum is a program of small seminars for lower division undergraduates whose aims are to explore significant problems without regard to disciplinary boundaries, to afford a closer association of faculty and student, and to foster "the intellectual and personal growth of the individual student." These are called Modes of Thought courses. Praised in a study published by the Carnegie Commission, they differ substantially from the freshman seminars introduced periodically at a number of colleges since the turn of the century. Rather than emphasizing an alternative method of imparting traditional content, they concentrate on the fundamental modes of academic inquiry.

The committee notes that it has never been pos-

sible to generate the number of courses envisioned by administrative spokesmen in 1969 and that recently the number offered has declined. This seems to have occurred for interrelated reasons: 1) the intrinsic intellectual difficulty of devising courses which would achieve the desired goals, and 2) the lack of budgetary resources to provide faculty time to work on developing and teaching such courses.

The committee is also concerned that the size of many lecture courses for lower division undergraduates has been increasing, since this must also reduce contacts between the faculty and students. It recognizes that in large part this arises because of budget restraints which necessarily limit the size of the faculty. It is also aware, though, that many faculty members prefer to teach upper division and graduate courses more closely associated with their professional advancement.

As the cost differential between public and private education continues to widen, only excellent teaching accompanied by individual attention will continue to attract to Brown the select student body which is essential to the University's progress and to its national reputation.

With a view to strengthening Brown's traditional dedication to undergraduate education, the committee recommends that the president:

- 1) Aggressively seek new resources to implement the New Curriculum and re-examine existing offerings with a view to curtailing or eliminating courses or programs which are not in demand or not essential to a curriculum of the highest quality.

- 2) Make clear to the faculty that undergraduate teaching will be an important factor in promotion and salary increases.

- 3) Initiate separate budgetary accounts for undergraduate instruction, graduate instruction, and research so that Brown's financial commitment to each of these functions can be more readily determined.

The academic strength of a university is fundamentally a function of the strength of individual departments of instruction. A first-rate university must be at least adequate in every field in which it offers instruction and outstanding in a significant number of them. The committee, therefore, has considered the methods the University uses in improving departments. It is the committee's view that since Brown cannot be outstanding in every department, balanced planning should provide for:

- 1) Towers of excellence which are *representative* of the humanities, creative and performing arts, social sciences, and sciences.

- 2) Expansion and improvement of those departments in which continuing student interest has placed an undue teaching burden on faculty members concerned. While we recognize that teaching loads throughout the University will never be equal, we do believe that some effort must be made in the near future to reduce current inequities and to recognize the im-

portant influence student interest should have on the undergraduate curriculum.

3) Scaling down or eliminating departments which are both underutilized and overstaffed. A responsive curriculum accommodates both growth and decline. Although we would not recommend that a discipline be excised due to temporary decline in enrollment, we urge the administration to limit artificial support to an appropriate period, after which course offerings in the subject should be curtailed or abandoned.

A flexible and responsive curriculum is especially important with the University approaching "constant state." With a fixed number of students and faculty, substantial improvement and expansion of some departments and the introduction of new disciplines and programs may only be achieved by the reduction or elimination of others.

While we recognize that such potential decisions are among the most difficult posed by "constant state," the committee believes that academic flexibility will be enhanced and the needs of the student body better served by constant and realistic evaluation of each discipline's contribution to the University's total program.

A major factor which limits Brown's ability to adapt to new needs is the high percentage of tenured faculty. The Commission on Tenure in Higher Education asserts that any percentage over half to two-thirds tenured "will probably be dangerous for most institutions" and recommends that some limit be placed on the percentage of tenured faculty. In the fall of 1973, 70 percent of Brown's faculty was tenured, and no large number was about to retire.

The Committee on Plans and Resources appreciates the historical developments in higher education which have contributed to the high percentage of tenured faculty at Brown and other first-rate universities. Also, we would in no way seek to restrict academic freedom, the principal guarantee of which is tenure. Nonetheless, we do recognize that a faculty which is likely to remain highly tenured for more than another decade restricts Brown's academic flexibility. In conjunction with "constant state," a highly tenured faculty limits new appointments and thus denies Brown the stimulus and energy young scholars bring to the University community. Second, it is an obstacle to adding emerging disciplines to the curriculum. Third, the predominantly youthful faculty of today will be a predominantly older faculty 15 years hence.

We have investigated the high percentage of tenured faculty and believe that more extensive study of this highly complex but important problem is called for. We recommend that the president establish a joint faculty-administration committee on tenure and personnel planning. The charge to that committee should encompass the study of all problematic areas associated with tenure and long-range personnel planning.

It would seem desirable that the recommendations

of this joint committee be acted upon by the administration and submitted by the president to the Advisory and Executive Committee and the Corporation as part of a five-year revolving plan.

The major benefit of a university's being residential in character is that the educational experience, otherwise limited largely to the classroom, is extended to a life situation. While the committee does not think its function is to outline specific formulas for residential living and student life, it does believe that it should record its belief that the quality and condition of the physical setting have an important effect on a student's education.

Under President Wriston, Brown made significant strides in improving residential living quarters and the quality of student life. Recently that quality has not been maintained. In part this has been caused by financial pressures, and in part it has been the result of changes in student attitudes and life-styles. A significant contributing factor has been the rapid growth in enrollment which has placed pressures on facilities at a number of points. These include dormitories, dining halls, athletic and student union facilities, University libraries, and general campus appearance.

In the past year the committee has noted and has been pleased with initial steps taken to correct some of these conditions. Much more, however, must be done in the near future in several areas. The physical condition of the campus must be better maintained. Dormitories must once again become centers of scholarship and reflection as well as sleeping and recreational facilities. Improved service and accommodations in dining halls should encourage greater fraternization of both students and faculty and create a sense of University community. Additional facilities for extracurricular activities which are in close proximity to student residences are also needed.

In the course of our deliberations on student life, occasional evidence has been presented that students are unduly destructive of University property and infringe on the rights of others to solitude and quiet. We have not been able to determine how generalized these conditions are and to what extent they derive from overcrowded dormitories and inadequate facilities, but we do urge the administration to take effective disciplinary measures against students who destroy University property or threaten the physical safety of others. Our general view on all questions relating to the quality of residential life is that student views should play a major role in formulating University policy and that students or their elected representatives should join the trustees, administration, and faculty in a cooperative effort to maintain the highest standard for campus life.

While Brown remains a relatively small university on a national scale, its rapid growth in the last six years and the merger with Pembroke has created a College more than twice as large as it was a decade ago.

Whether this large a unit is adequately responsive to student needs is questionable. Decentralized services and smaller residential units—be they colleges, campuses, or individual houses—are leading alternatives to a single college and are more likely to provide the sense of community, some of which has been lost in Brown's most recent growth. We urge the president to seriously consider these and other options which will recreate the intimate character of University life, one of Brown's distinctive traditions.

Since most subfreshmen select a college on the basis of "the kind of place it is," the committee feels that the conditions discussed above will have an appreciable effect on the quality of Brown's student body. As a consequence, the committee specifically recommends that:

- 1) The administration formulate a well-coordinated long-range plan for improving residential living at Brown, including a program for organizing the campus into a number of living units.

- 2) The University pay close attention to campus maintenance.

- 3) Overcrowding in dormitories be avoided.

Throughout its long history, Brown has maintained that the liberal arts are not the exclusive possession of any economic stratum and that educational opportunities are enriched by maintaining a socio-economic cross section in the undergraduate student body. Tuition has, therefore, been kept at the lowest possible level, and a generous financial-aid system has been maintained.

Faced with a grave financial situation and a recession in all of higher education, Brown wishes to continue this policy on tuition and financial aid without placing a potentially deleterious burden on the University budget. For this reason new means may be required to achieve traditional goals. On tuition and fees the Committee on Plans and Resources endorses a policy requiring all who possess the means to pay charges that, within competitive limits, more nearly approximate the total cost of their education. To offset, in turn, the effect of these tuition increases on those of lesser means, the committee suggests larger financial-aid packages, the increase in which is to consist of loans and work opportunities on the Brown campus and in the community.

To the extent that able students, despite these policies, are excluded from Brown, we look forward with great hope to the federal government's more fully recognizing its responsibility in higher education.

So many universities and colleges have modified their calendars in recent years that only a minority remain on the standard semester system without a summer school. Among popular alternatives are the trimester and quarter systems in addition to various permutations of the "4-1-4." The benefits of these alternatives are that:

- 1) They permit increased utilization of residential facilities without overcrowding and without the construction of additional physical plant.

- 2) They adjust the calendar year to the increasingly varied pattern of student attendance and permit both acceleration and attenuation of a degree program.

Recently Dartmouth adopted the quarter system, and Yale has adopted the trimester. In the latter case, the Committee on the Future of the College and Graduate School at Yale has estimated that Yale's net gain in income will be \$1.3 to \$1.4 million per year and that year-round use will also permit reduced dormitory and dining rates.

Realizing that the University has considered various calendar alterations in the past, we, nonetheless, commend the recent appointment of a joint faculty-administration-student committee to restudy the issue in light of increased experience of associated institutions and the many facilities on the Brown campus which are currently overcrowded. We are hopeful that the president will be prepared to report on this subject and to make specific recommendations at the spring [1974] meeting of the Corporation.

One of the greatest challenges to higher education in the latter part of the '70's is to achieve greater quality at the same or reduced unit cost. While this imperative will certainly not be the only criterion in judging performance, it will, because of the financial restrictions on higher education, be more important than in recent history. In light of this challenge, the committee believes that the president must critically evaluate every aspect of operations and consider every possible alternative of achieving similar, if not improved, services at reduced cost. Savings effected with no sacrifice in quality mean the ability to use new resources to improve some of the conditions adversely affecting the present quality of student life.

The first step in sound financial management is the development of an information and reporting system permitting a program's cost and value to be compared. Recently the Office of Institutional Research has laid the foundation for such a system, and the committee endorses that initiative. Assessment of current programs and long-range planning is greatly aided by answers to basic questions such as the following: What is the cost of graduate instruction? How many hours do the faculty of various ranks teach? How many hours do courses meet? How many discussion sections are taught by teaching assistants?

The committee recommends that every effort be expended on the rapid development of the information and reporting system that the Office of Institutional Research has begun.

Second, the committee has been informed of a number of universities and colleges which have provided better services at reduced costs through contracts with private management. One example of this is management of dining services. These colleges now provide

superior food for less money through contracts with commercial firms. This superior service in a pleasant atmosphere at reduced cost has encouraged students once again to associate in the dining halls while still offering them work opportunities, and it has regenerated some of the social aspects of campus life.

Finally, the growth of the University has made it a large and complex business. The committee recommends, therefore, that some areas be studied by professional agencies that have produced useful reports for other similar institutions. Areas of analysis could include residence halls, Brown's administrative organization and function, and general campus maintenance.

The Development Office is better organized than it was several years ago. Its important work in establishing a data bank will in all likelihood increase annual giving, and the committee endorses every effort being expended on the completion of that system.

For the moment, however, Brown's record of fund raising remains inadequate. Many of the problems treated elsewhere in this report would not exist if Brown could only equal the fund-raising capacity of colleges of similar size and stature. Some of these colleges raise two to three times as much as Brown on an annual basis and should serve as an example of the potential Brown can hope to parallel.

The committee is aware, however, that a development office is not an isolated university operation. A development office can refine an imaginative proposal and make it more attractive to potential donors and foundations, but it does not originate the creative project or articulate the special mission and purpose of the university with which it must be consonant. Only the university community guided by a president of strength and vision can do this. Accordingly, the committee concluded that fund raising is one of the many areas in which Brown will benefit by the establishment of well-coordinated long-range planning. Continued long-range planning which pinpoints important projects and needs in advance will help the Development Office in cultivating philanthropic sources to fund them on a timely basis.

Finally, given the financial uncertainty confronting higher education, we recommend that no major new projects be undertaken until the success of financial drives on their behalf is assured.

A significant achievement over the past three decades has been Brown's ability to provide academic programs equal and occasionally superior to those at far wealthier colleges and universities. This is largely the cumulative effect of Brown's imaginative presidential leadership. Few who are familiar with the University's outstanding academic reputation realize that Brown has the lowest per capita endowment of any Ivy League school which does not receive substantial

state support. Such achievement with limited resources should stimulate all members of the University community to recognize the distinguished educational leadership which a wealthier Brown could provide the nation.

The Committee on Plans and Resources believes that Brown has arrived at a juncture in her development when every effort should be made to achieve endowment parity with those institutions with which the University favorably compares. Moreover, the educational goals set forth in this report require and deserve a dramatic increase in endowment to be fully realized.

On increasing endowment we specifically recommend:

- 1) That the Development Council be charged with the responsibility of setting an appropriate goal for a major increase in endowment and that it make its recommendation to the Advisory and Executive Committee by May 1974.

- 2) That the Advisory and Executive Committee analyze and act on this recommendation and report it to the Corporation for approval.

- 3) That all members of the Corporation recognize that achieving the endowment goal is a compelling responsibility of every fellow and trustee.

- 4) That during the period of the endowment drive considerable self-discipline be exercised in the application of unrestricted funds.

- 5) That similar restraint be exercised in undertaking new building programs. Because of certain pressure points on physical facilities, we do not suggest a moratorium on all construction, but in principle endorse a policy of endowing new buildings to provide for their operation and maintenance.

- 6) That providing counsel and advice on the organization of the University's resources and on the allocation of these resources between endowment and physical facilities is one of the Corporation's most important ongoing functions.

The committee believes that every aspect of University operations, including the more problematic areas treated in the report, will be improved by extensive long-range planning. A constant search for educationally sound and realizable policy avoids *ad hoc* decisions and isolates those priorities essential to maintaining and enhancing the University's total program. Long-range planning, while helpful in any period, is crucial in times of economic stringency. The old concept of the master plan intended to cover a given period is insufficient guarantee against institutional drift. Too frequently on the completion of such a plan, the momentum achieved is then lost in planning for a subsequent period. For this reason the committee recommends:

- 1) That the president establish a *permanent* mechanism to plan Brown's development on a five-year revolving basis.

- 2) That the five-year revolving plan of that agency be submitted to the Advisory and Executive

Committee and the Corporation for approval and to audit progress toward established goals.

3) That the president consider reconstituting periodically a Committee on Plans and Resources when, in his judgment, the University can benefit from the formulation of broad guidelines for University development such as those included in this report.

As dedicated members of the Brown community, the Committee on Plans and Resources has attempted to analyze the current status and future potential of Brown University. It became apparent to us at the outset of our deliberations that there were a number of problems that must be resolved in the near future. For this reason we placed a time limit on the preparation of this report. The purpose in so doing was to give the administration the opportunity to use any of our observations in solving the immediate problems of the institution.

Brown has many areas of strength. As it proceeds in its third-century, we believe this strength can be best reinforced by adopting the following 31 recommendations which are treated at greater length in the body of this report.

- ☐ That Brown concentrate on being a small university with a commitment to scholarship and concentration on instruction.

- ☐ That for the time being the size of the College be limited to 5,150 full-time students or the equivalent thereof.

- ☐ That any future change in the size of the College be approved by the Advisory and Executive Committee and the Corporation.

- ☐ That graduate programs be selectively supported with financial resources concentrated on those with national reputations.

- ☐ That separate budgetary accounts be established for undergraduate programs, graduate programs, and research.

- ☐ That funds be sought to implement the New Curriculum.

- ☐ That the quality of undergraduate instruction be an important factor in promotion and salary increases.

- ☐ That a more reliable system of judging teaching effectiveness be developed and that student and alumni views play a major role therein.

- ☐ That the evaluation of this system be emphasized in future decisions on tenure and promotion.

- ☐ That towers of academic excellence be maintained and developed which are *representative* of the areas of human knowledge.

- ☐ That departments in which continuing or increasing student interest has placed undue burden on the faculty be expanded.

- ☐ That departments which are both underutilized and overstaffed be scaled down or eliminated.

- ☐ That a joint faculty-administration committee

be established to study problems related to tenure and personnel policy.

- ☐ That a long-range plan for improving residential living at Brown, including a program for organizing the campus into a number of living units, be formulated.

- ☐ That the University pay greater attention to improved maintenance of the physical features of the campus.

- ☐ That the University desist from any form of overcrowding in dormitories.

- ☐ That tuition charges, within competitive limits, more nearly approximate the cost of education.

- ☐ That increased financial aid to undergraduates primarily be composed of loans and work opportunities.

- ☐ That the University consider year-round operation.

- ☐ That the information system of the Office of Institutional Research be developed as quickly as possible.

- ☐ That Brown investigate commercial alternatives for providing various services.

- ☐ That the University secure the services of professional agencies to study the organization of the administration and management practices and to develop control and reporting mechanisms.

- ☐ That no new major projects be undertaken until the success of financial drives on their behalf is assured.

- ☐ That Brown strive to achieve a major increase in endowment in the near future.

- ☐ That all members of the Corporation recognize that achieving the endowment goal is a compelling responsibility of every fellow and trustee.

- ☐ That during the endowment drive the greatest self-discipline be exercised in applying unrestricted funds.

- ☐ That similar restraint be exercised in undertaking new building programs and that, in principle, they be endowed to provide for their maintenance and operation.

- ☐ That providing counsel and advice on the augmentation of University resources and on their allocation between endowment and physical facilities is one of the Corporation's most important ongoing functions.

- ☐ That the president establish a permanent mechanism to plan Brown's development on a five-year revolving basis.

- ☐ That the five-year revolving plan produced by that agency be submitted to the Advisory and Executive Committee and the Corporation for approval and annual revision.

- ☐ That the president consider reconstituting periodically a Committee on Plans and Resources, when, in his judgment, the University can benefit from the formulation of broad guidelines and policy for Brown's development such as those included in this report.

"Hey, d'ja see The Times this morning? Brown's on the front page!"

"Come on, what'd we do, finally win a football game or something?"

"No, it says, well I didn't really read it, but the headline says that Brown has gone back to the old traditions after five years of innovation."

"What innovation?"

"I dunno. I guess I'll have to read it. After chem lab, maybe."

For the first time since the New Curriculum was established in 1969, *The New York Times* has given Brown's academic situation prominent display, in a front-page article published Sunday, February 23. It came as a sad shock to many, since the story's basically accurate premise was the demise of the very reforms the *Times* had publicized five years before.

An objective campus assessment of the article's veracity was immediately clouded by a personality debate over Student Caucus President John Carusone's ('74) starkly quoted dismissal of some curricular reforms as "intellectual finger painting." Angry letters and satirical commentaries appeared in the *Brown Daily Herald*.

Yet underneath this vengefulness lay a desperate anger at much more than the simple presumption of one man to speak for the "mainstream of student sentiment in seeking career goals and moving away from intellectual finger-painting." Rather, these personal attacks may have been sublimation for the frustration and embarrassment of realizing the undeniable truth: that student attitude is as much to blame as organizational and financial difficulty for the troubles of the New Curriculum.

Times Reporter Robert Reinhold's description of students who have "largely jettisoned idealistic talk about self-discovery in favor of grade-grubbing to get into law or medical school" drew sheepish agreement rather than outrage on the part of many students, as did his observation that the New Curriculum is "struggling for survival against heavy odds." One student admitted, "I guess I'm in the lack-of-interest category" in the list of causes for New Curriculum problems.

It is true that MOT (Modes of Thought) enrollments have "shrunk," that graduate school competition is causing more students to take grades, and that only ten percent of the student body have taken group or independent

Point of view:

The New Curriculum: "A victim of student apathy and disuse"

By Pamela Constable '74

studies. But to have America read it in *The New York Times* was quite a jolt for the educational idealists of the community.

Sharper critics quickly attacked the article's apparent bias in failing to balance cynical administrative and student quotes about the New Curriculum with supportive ones. However, as Reinhold pointed out in a letter to the *Herald*, a large portion of such material had been deleted from the article for lack of space. "The story was originally almost twice as long," he said in an interview. "A lot of it was lopped of onto the cutting room floor. It's unfortunate that this created a loss of balance, but it was out of my control." A glaring and misleading headline furthered this lopsided impression.

Unfortunately, most of the criticism toward the article came from those students old enough to remember the days of anti-war rallies and student strikes. The silence from the younger classes was deafening. In the *Herald*, Richard Roll '74 lamented, perhaps accurately, the advent of a "three-piece-suit" generation of freshmen "untouched by the Quixotic airs of the Student Movement," whose major goal appears to be pragmatic: "get ahead, and look out for number one." Noting that many of the freshmen he interviewed were unaware of the New Curricular reforms, Roll quoted one who characterized the spirit of the 60's as an "adolescent trauma," and another observed, "You just get tired of drugs, sex, philosophy, politics, raising your consciousness, that sort of thing. Finally you feel like it's one big cosmic 'ughhh.'"

"Brown's was one of our most hopeful experiments," remarked the chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, Clark Kerr, in the *Times* piece, "but today nobody is terribly enthusiastic about any of these experiments—or very opposed. That is what is happening all over this country."

Reinhold was careful to note that although lack of administrative support,

funding, counseling facilities, and faculty interest have certainly hurt the New Curriculum, its options are still available, and as several student groups hopefully pointed out, it is the availability of these options rather than how many students take advantage of them, which determines Brown's "strength and dynamism."

But is it? To many incoming students the New Curriculum is not even the "calling card" it once was, philosophical commitment aside. The fact that there are students graduating from Brown without ever having explored areas outside their major cannot be dismissed by the superficial statement that Brown is still operating on an experimental curricular structure.

It is not the "imbalance" of *The New York Times* piece which is unsettling, but rather the attention it brought to an imbalance in the educational pendulum which, once feared to be swinging to extremes of academic free-for-all, may now be swinging to an opposite extreme of total pragmatism and "pre-professionalism" in undergraduate education at Brown.

"The curriculum is a state of mind, a climate, beyond what is in the classroom," observed Robert Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations. Financial support for MOT's (urged by the Watson Report) and organizational adjustment—outlined in the report of the Committee to Review Baccalaureate Degree Requirements (BAM, February)—may not be enough to save a program which is suffocating from student apathy and disuse, especially considering that it took an article in *The New York Times* to arouse any verbal student concern and debate over the subject at all.

Pamela Constable, who completed her academic work in January, is a contributing writer for the BAM this spring. She was senior editor of the Brown Daily Herald for 1973-74.

How to make a better screwdriver— liquid and otherwise



Mixology instructor David Mazza '74 mixes a drink for his attentive students.

Christine Bowman

"Relavant" courses were a pretty hot item in college curricula of the late Sixties and early Seventies. Nowadays, if one can believe the doomsaying *New York Times* (see page 33) and accept the current assessment of college students as conservative, it could be expected that "relevant" studies preparing kids for social battlefronts in the Real World or extra-departmental offerings teaching them about their socio-political selves—the women's studies, black studies, American studies, and urban studies genre—might become passé. After all, this ilk of academic pursuit was never intended as pre-professional training for those headed for Harvard Law or the Wharton School.

For today's career- and success-oriented students, however, there is a somewhat different element of relevance intruding upon Brown's core of academic offerings. The new strain is more down-to-earth than esoteric, and more likely to help someone earn a buck than discover truth or launch a crusade, but it is the practical brand of relevance that this collegiate generation seems to prefer.

One practical course students are enthusiastically signing up for is Engineering 26, "Mechanical Technology," or, de-euphemized, the not-so-simple art of making one's own screwdriver out of a rod of steel and a chunk of plastic. Another popular course teaches undergraduates to make the other kind of screwdriver, as well as martinis, sidecars,

Singapore slings, and plenty of other potables. The course runs for two nights, is titled "Bartending," and is offered by the Student Employment Office to train students for jobs.

Bartending is new to the Brown curriculum whereas "Mechanical Technology" has been around for more than 20 years, but marking both is the unmistakable stamp of pragmatism, vocational training, and the promise of acquiring a marketable skill. Both courses are enjoying unmitigated student interest, and somewhere in the vicinity of 100 would-be bartenders were turned away due to an enrollment limit for that course. Somehow, screwdrivers



Hugh Smyser

Mechanical Technology instructor Robert Dean displays a finished product.

have a greater appeal than did the typing-and-accounting variety of trade course back in high school.

According to the man who's been teaching Engineering 26 for 19 years, Assistant Foreman of the Machine Shop Robert Dean, "The youngsters today want to know these practical things; their attitude is better." Back in the Sixties, he says, when most engineering graduates had only to sort out lucrative job offers and decide where to draw their \$16,000-plus salaries, "the students

didn't feel they needed practical training. Many considered it punishment."

Recently, though, Brown has had on its hands a great many gluttons for this kind of punishment, and not all of them are engineering students, either. Keen interest in the voluntary, non-credited practicum in machine operation has moved students in the liberal arts, the sciences, and the fine arts, also, to plead with registrars, shop foremen, and senior engineers for the privilege of learning to run a lathe or a vertical milling machine

—even though the course is meant for engineering majors. Still other students who want to get in on the practical training have opted for a welding section of the course, a skill which has proven useful to several students in sculpting projects.

The shop work is fun. It's a pleasant diversion from theory. And it just might help someone land a summer job. Machine skills could also prove helpful in later engineering projects and post-graduate careers. Carl Cometta, a senior research engineer and executive officer for the Division of Engineering, adds, "Engineering students should have a knowledge adequate to converse in the subject of making things. We're giving them an opportunity to see the practical side of manufacturing something."

The impetus for the bartending course is likewise practical. As Joan Walker, head of the Student Employment Office, points out, "There are plenty of skills Brown students have, but not all of them are as marketable as others." She estimates that around 50 temporary bartending jobs turn up at the Student Employment Office every semester, as well as another ten or 15 regular bartending jobs. Last year, plenty of seniors were always on hand, ready and able to fill the spots as they came along. This year, bartending jobs were going begging—the available student workers didn't have the foggiest notion how to mix a good drink.

"Bartending seems like a funny thing to give at Brown," Ms. Walker admits, "but, really, we're probably one of the last of the Ivy League to do it." Yale is another school which offers a course in "mixology," although word up from the grapevine has it that their students mix a lousy martini. Harvard's training program for student bartenders served as the prototype for Brown's, and word of

its early successes first prompted Ms. Walker to consider the possibility for Brown. The shortage last fall of student bartenders cinched the plan, and, having gotten the go-ahead, Mrs. Clare MacLean, also of the Student Employment Office, rounded up teachers quickly and set the program into motion.

Many of the 75 or so newly-trained bartenders expect to earn very good money this summer in home-town and resort-town bars. "We'd like everyone to find career-oriented summer jobs," says Ms. Walker, "but there just aren't that many around." Bartending, she feels, provides a good temporary income for kids who basically just want to make some money. "It is usually in a rather congenial atmosphere, and the kids are making more money than in most student jobs," she says.

Course Instructor David Mazza '74 has some additional notions about the benefits to be derived from his mixology course. "You can meet a lot of different people," he points out. "It would never be a bad experience. And you can make a lot of money—that's the basic thing," he concludes, in his matter-of-fact manner. Dave Mazza knows what he's talking about, too. He has tended bar for a year at a Rhode Island dinner theater, a relatively classy establishment, where he has made as much as \$90 in tips in one night, on top of his hourly wages. He is also a bartender at a new bar near campus, and has already built the kind of rapport with his regular customers there which, he says, guarantees healthy tips. "If you get to talk to customers, just 30 seconds with them, they're going to leave a good tip," he advises his protégés. Other trade secrets he shares: 1) "Always look busy. A busy bartender always looks better." 2) "You've got to make your drinks look good." 3) Don't skimp on fruit: "For some people, two maraschino cherries can really make a drink." 4) "Use your manners, always 'please' and 'thank you,' especially for older people. There's definitely an art to getting good tips," he summarizes.

One of Instructor Mazza's main thrusts in training new mixologists is to teach the fine professional touches—where to take hold of a bottle, how to pour well, which drinks to put in which glasses, whether to serve a drink "up" or "on the rocks," and, essentially, how to gauge the customers and please them. As for the nitty-gritty drink-mixing, he assures students, "Once you start making drinks, you really learn fast." He re-

minds them that one night on the job will provide ample opportunity to recall the ingredients of a whiskey sour, and the *Old Mr. Boston's Bartenders Guide* behind every bar will take care of any far-out requests. Says Dave Mazza, a social psychology major, "I just want to give people a basis to work from. Going into something cold is really hard." At the end of his course, he adds one more professional touch designed to convince bar managers of a student's competence—a card certifying that the bearer has completed the "Brown University Mixology Course," complete with Brown seal and a convincing printing job.

Is this a sign that Brown is turning

towards vocational training and anti-intellectualism, while neglecting its obligation as a liberal institution of higher learning? Not quite. What it may mean, to the contrary, is that financially hard-pressed students who want to stay in school in spite of soaring costs now have a little bit better chance of doing so. Admittedly, the college scene has changed since the heyday of social consciousness, and the pendulum also seems to be swinging away from pot to alcohol, but things could have turned out worse. That students are still managing to get their degrees, and have a good time too, has got to be a healthy sign of the times.

C.B.

Sampling time in the bartending course—tasting the instructor's concoction.



Christine Bowman

The sports scene

Written by Jay Barry

Winter roundup: Two (2) basketball teams in the news

After the first seven games, the basketball team was 3-4, and struggling. Then, Coach Gerry Alaimo went against the book. He inserted a second small guard, 5-8 Jim Burke, into the backcourt with 5-10 Eddie Morris and watched his team go 14-5 the rest of the year, set a bushel of records, and narrowly miss a share of the Ivy League title.

The final record of 17-9 gave Brown its most victories since the 1939-40 team of Harry Platt, Jack Padden, Tank Wilson, and company was 17-3 and played in the first NCAA Tournament. The 11-3 Ivy mark was Brown's best ever, as was the tie for second place with Princeton. The 1973-74 season also was the first since Ivy round-robin play started in 1953-54 that the Bears won all seven Ivy League home games.

"Our ball-handling just wasn't adequate without Burke in the lineup," Alaimo says. "Teams were putting too much pressure on Morris. Another thing, Burke's effective outside shooting helped to loosen the defense and opened things up for our forwards."

"Burke and Morris complemented each other. I'm not sure either one could have done the job alone, but together they gave us one of the best backcourt combinations in the East. Only one or two teams tried to press us all season."

Burke holds the game (15) and career (277) records for assists, while Morris broke Burke's single-season mark of 120 by racking up 133 assists this winter. The pair averaged about seven assists a game for the entire season and ran one-two in the final Ivy stats, with Burke leading the league on 64 assists (4.6) and Morris following with 63 (4.5).

For Burke, 1973-74 was the year of the comeback. A high school All-American out of Roselle Catholic in Roselle, N.J., the 5-8, 155-pounder was a sensation with the Brown freshman team, with his fancy dribbling and ball-handling skills. He won a starting berth as a sophomore and finished as the team's second leading scorer with a 12.3 average. He earned ECAC team-of-the-week



The leaper: Capt. Phil Brown in action at the Civic Center.

honors following a 34-point performance against Columbia and he was named to the Small-American team for players under 5-10.

Then, as a junior, Burke suddenly found himself on the bench as Coach Alaimo went mainly with his sophomores. There were a few bright spots, such as the night he came in with 11 minutes left and helped protect the lead in the big upset over Manhattan with his ability to break the press and kill the clock. Later, at Hanover, he came in to sink four foul shots in the final ten seconds in the 61-58 victory over Dartmouth. But, mostly, that junior year was one Jimmy Burke would just as soon forget.

Last summer, Burke decided to get in the best condition of his life. After working all day, he'd head for the playgrounds near his home and sharpen his game while going against John Shumate of Notre Dame and other college stars from his area. And after the games were over, he'd run three miles before heading home.

Burke was still on the bench when his senior season began. But when the call from Coach Alaimo came, he was ready—ready to help drive the Bruins to their best season since the 15-4 New England championship year of 1944-45.

The other starters on this fine team, in addition to Burke and Morris at the guards, were Phil Brown at center and Jim Busam and Vaughn Clarke at the corners. Jay Regan and Lloyd Desvigne were the prime substitutes.

Capt. Phil Brown is a story in himself. The 6-5 jumping jack from Horace Mann School in New York City after two seasons ranks 14th on Brown's list of all-time scoring leaders with 808 points. He's also picked off 639 rebounds in two seasons, leaving him only 240 short of setting a new mark in this department. Brown used the amazing spring in his legs to outjump and outplay the big men on most of the teams the Bruins came up against, many of whom were four to five inches taller.

The Bruin center won the Ivy League rebounding title with 163 for an 11.6 average and was second in field goal percentage with a 56.3 mark. He won All-Ivy honors and was named to the District I first team.

As a team, the Bears set records for field goals (853), points (1,992), field goal percentage (46.4), game scoring average (76.6), and team assists (365).



Jimmy Burke does his thing against Princeton at Jadwyn Gym.

Everyone but Burke and Mark Flynn will be returning next year. And the 14-4 freshman team will be sending along three or four players of varsity potential, including Brian Saunders, a sharp-shooting guard who ended with a 22.6 average.

To make the season complete, Coach Gerry Alaimo, in his fifth season, was named the NCAA District I Coach of the Year.

□ Another basketball coach at Brown who did a fine job this winter is Gail Davis, first-year coach who guided the women's team to a 14-1 record, including two victories over Providence College and one over Yale.

A 1960 graduate of Rhode Island College, Coach Davis spent four years in the Providence school system and, since 1965, has been physical education teacher at Toll Gate High in Warwick. Like her counterpart, she will lose only one senior, Capt. Katie Flynn.

Sara Deidrick, a freshman from Houston, Texas, was the team's leading scorer, averaging just over 18 points a game. She's been elected captain for the 1974-75 season.

In its first year of intercollegiate competition since the early 1960's, the



Capt. Katie Flynn—only senior on a team that went 14-1 and won two victories over Providence College.

women's team built their 14-1 record with speed, aggressiveness, and good movement of the ball. As teams go, the Bruins were small.

□ For the first time in several years, the men's varsity swimming team drew its share of headlines. The final dual meet record was 7-3, the best since 1961, but the real story of the season was a 6-5 freshman from Natick, Mass., Peter Campbell, who set Brown and New England records for the 500, 1000, and 1650.

Natick High didn't have a swimming team when Campbell came along and so the promising swimmer did his training at the Wayland Swim Club. As a senior, he had a 4:03 clocking for the 400 and a 1:52 for the 200, neither exceptional times. But there was something about him that Coach Ed Reed liked.

"You didn't have to watch Campbell in the water very long to realize that he had great potential as a distance swimmer," Coach Reed says. "He was tall, lean, and still growing. And his stroke technique was really something. You just knew he was going to be a good one."

An engineering major, Campbell still finds time to swim between 7,000 and 14,000 yards a day. He'll be staying at Brown this summer as a member of the Brown Swim Club.

On five different occasions during the past season, Campbell lowered the New England mark for the 1000, finally reaching 9:58.7 in the New Englands, some 42 seconds below the record that was standing at the start of the season.

Campbell has shown great improvement in the past year. While in high school he had a 17:15 for the 1650. His time this year was 16:28. He also lowered his time for the 200 from 4:03 to 3:51. Campbell's New England record time for the 500 is 4:47.50.

Brown was expected to battle defending champion Springfield for honors in the annual New Englands, held at the University's new pool this spring. And that's exactly what happened. With freshmen and sophomores scoring all of Brown's points, the Bears battled Springfield down to the final event before losing, 301-287.

If only first place finishes counted, Brown would have won. The Bruins had five individual champions to Springfield's one. But a lack of depth cost the Bears the seconds and thirds that might have pulled this one out.

Campbell won the 500 and 1650



Peter Campbell: An engineering major who swims over 7,000 yards a day.

and took a second in the 200 freestyle. Sophomore Rich Burrows from Cranston came home first in the 400 individual medley and the 200 butterfly, while freshman Jan Kaplowitz captured the 50. Campbell in the 1650 (16:28.27) and Burrows in the 400 (4:16.35) were clocked in times that qualified them for the Nationals.

Burrows also did some record-breaking on the local front, smashing the Brown time for the 200 butterfly with a 1:57.05 and participating with freshmen Jan Kaplowitz and Ace Blackburn and sophomore Matt VanderFeltz on the medley relay team that set a new Brown record of 3:42.31. Kaplowitz, who comes from Monsey, N.Y., also set a new Brown mark for the 50 with a 21:71.

□ Ellen Cross '74, the woman who was the moving force behind the revival of intercollegiate swimming for women three years ago, finished her career in a blaze of glory, scoring 40 of her team's 123 points in the New Englands. She had a fifth in the 200 freestyle, sixths in both the 50 and 100 butterfly, and swam a leg on the 400 freestyle relay team that qualified for the Nationals. Lynn Eustis '76, who had 34 points in the New Englands, was also on the freestyle team that competed in the Nationals at Penn State. The other two members were Pat McGuire '77, and Stacey Holston '76.

Against the University of Connecticut, several pool records were set. Cap-

tain Cross had a 2:09.8 for the 50-yard butterfly and a 1:07.6 for the 100 fly. Lynn Eustis did the 200 freestyle in 2:12.8.

□ After Dick Toomey took over as head coach early in February, the hockey team won five of its last eight games to end with a 10-13 record. In the Ivy League, the Bruins ended sixth.

Coming down the stretch, the Bears got revenge on three teams that had defeated them earlier in the year—Princeton (3-2), Providence (7-2), and Yale (7-2). Brown's three defeats under Toomey came in games that went right down to the wire, one against Penn and two against Dartmouth.

Bubba Stapleton led the team in scoring with eight goals and 18 assists for 26 points. Capt. Norm Howarth and sophomore Steve Menich each had a hat trick.

□ One of the highlights of the 4-5 track season was the record-shattering performance by freshman Dave Meyer of Massapequa, N.Y., against Columbia, in which he was timed at 5.2 for the 50. The old Brown record was 5.4, shared by Ken Clapp '40 and Jim Rudasill '75.

□ Wrestling continued to be a problem. After an opening victory over Lowell Tech, the Bruins dropped nine in a row, almost all of them one-sided meets. Coach Jim Brumbaugh used

primarily a freshman lineup throughout the season.

Junior Linc Chafee at 134 and freshman Mike Wallace at 190 captured fourth-place honors in the New England.

Freshman hockey: 19-0, averaging 8.4 goals per game

It was a very embarrassing season for the freshman hockey team. But this time it was an embarrassment of riches. There was so much material available that the team had trouble holding down the scores.

Take the game with Princeton at Hobey Baker Rink as an example. After one period of play, the Cubs led, 10-0. Deciding that he had to slow things down, Coach Dick Toomey told his players between the first and second periods that for the rest of the game they were to pass the puck at least five times before shooting. They did—but the puck kept finding the cage and Brown won, 17-1.

Things kept coming up roses all winter for the Cubs, as they raced to a 19-0 record, the first undefeated freshman season since the 1927-28 team went 7-0-2. The best of the recent Cub teams was the 14-3 group in 1961-62.

"We played a few two and three-goal games," says Coach Toomey, "but mostly we just overpowered people. We averaged 8.4 goals a game and held the opposition to 2.8. This was by far the finest group I ever coached—and I'm expecting some immediate help at the varsity level from nine or ten of them."

High on Toomey's list of "can't miss" candidates is Bob McIntosh, the 5-10, 170-pound whirling dervish center from Toronto. McIntosh set new freshman scoring records for assists (55) and points (89), breaking the marks (49-78) set only a year ago by Jari Stromberg. His six goals against Princeton were one shy of the freshman record of seven set in 1927-28 by Wes Moulton '31.

"This boy combines quickness and speed with a deceptive change of pace," Toomey says. "He's that 'natural' scorer who comes along once or twice in a lifetime."

With McIntosh as the center, the first line set a Cub scoring record with 212 points. Right wing Bill Gilligan (5-11, 170), who led Massachusetts in scoring two years ago before prepping at Taft, ended with 71 points on 35 goals

and 36 assists. Good at digging the puck out of the corners and tough in front of the cage, Gilligan had seven hat tricks in the 19-game season. Bill Lukewich at left wing added 20 goals and 32 assists. He's out of Scarborough, Ont.

The second line featured the Flanagan twins, Pat (11-23-34) and Mike (21-22-43), a pair of battlers from Arlington, Mass. "Their eyes turn red when they see the cage," Toomey says. The Flanagans also may have set a Cub record, most minutes in the penalty box by twins, 127. Jim Reynolds of Wenham, Mass., and Wayne Lucky of Copper Cliffs, Ont., alternated as the third man on this line.

At defense, the Cubs featured four top varsity prospects: Jim Lundquist (6-1, 200) of International Falls, Minn.; Mark Charest (5-9, 185) of Lewiston, Maine, via Kent School; Bill Roman (6-2, 194) of Dedham, Mass.; and Ray Filiatrault (5-9, 165) from Sudbury, Ont.

The top goalie was Kevin McCabe, a former All-Stater at Mt. St. Charles Academy in Rhode Island. A real competitor, McCabe is quick with the stick and has the knack of coming up with the big save.

Toomey, who was named varsity coach in February, is looking forward to working with these athletes next winter. "My only regret," he says, "is that because we were so overpowering on offense, we didn't have to play a tight-checking brand of hockey. I think we could have done better defensively."

At last report, there was no flood of complaint letters on this subject.

Winter Scoreboard

(February 14-March 9)

Varsity Basketball (17-9)

Brown 71, Columbia 56
Brown 92, Cornell 76
Penn 89, Brown 72
Princeton 70, Brown 49
Brown 83, URI 68
Brown 83, Dartmouth 73
Brown 56, Harvard 54
Providence 92, Brown 77

Freshman Basketball (14-4)

Brown 76, UConn 61
Brown 83, St. Thomas More 68
Brown 71, Yale 56
Brown 72, URI JV 28
Brown 68, Dartmouth 62
Harvard 72, Brown 70
Brown 81, Providence 71

Women's Basketball (13-1)

Brown 48, Mt. St. Joseph 28
Brown 45, Northeastern JV 24
Brown 65, Providence 36
Brown 56, Newton 50
Brown 55, URI 33
Boston College 51, Brown 35
Brown 56, Wesleyan 42
Brown 42, Providence 38
Brown 47, Radcliffe 31
Brown 47, MIT 31
Brown 60, UConn 42
Brown 48, SMU 25
Brown 41, Yale 34
Brown 44, Conn. College 34

Varsity Hockey (10-13)

Brown 3, Princeton 2
Penn 4, Brown 3
Brown 7, Providence 2
Dartmouth 4, Brown 3
Brown 7, Yale 2
Dartmouth 6, Brown 4

Freshman Hockey (19-0)

Brown 17, Princeton 1
Brown 10, Penn 6
Brown 13, Providence 4
Brown 6, Dartmouth 3
Brown 7, Yale 1
Brown 5, Dartmouth 2

Women's Hockey (1-5)

Colby 3, Brown 1
Cornell 3, Brown 2
Brown 3, McGill 2
Cornell 3, Brown 0

Varsity Swimming (7-3)

Brown 71, MIT 41
Brown 71, Keene St. 40
Harvard 68, Brown 27
Brown 68, Coast Guard 45
Dartmouth 70, Brown 42
2nd in New England

Women's Swimming (2-4)

Brown 64, Conn. College 56
Springfield 81, Brown 41
Maine 90, Brown 68, URI 50
UConn 67, Brown 64
Yale 85, Brown 37

Varsity Track (4-5)

Dartmouth 78, Brown 40

Varsity Wrestling (1-9)

Harvard 40, Brown 6
Dartmouth 33, Brown 18
URI 36, Brown 6

Women's Gymnastics (2-5)

Northeastern 73.1, Brown 47.9
Brown 54.7, URI 54.2
UConn 69.05, Brown 52.95
Yale 64.25, Brown 50.35
Westfield 64.80, Brown 58.60, R.I. Coll. 49.10
Boston State 80.9, Brown 50.9

Coed Volleyball (1-2)

Brown 3, Yale 0

The Classes

01 Elmer S. Chace recently recalled for Nathan W. Chace '62, his grandson, an anecdote about a classmate, Sherman Hoyt, who later became a successful naval architect. "Sherman had written home for some money to pay his bills before graduation and, to soften the blow, had told his father he had just been elected to Phi Beta Kappa. His father wrote back and enclosed a check, saying he did not want Sherman to leave Providence owing money. He added, however, that it was very foolish of Sherman to join another fraternity just before graduation."

12 John M. Price (GS) is retired as director of the school of religious education at the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas, a position he held until 1956. He will be 90 years old next November 21.

14 Harriet Baxter Burnett spent eight weeks touring western Europe from northern Germany to southern Spain, with a week in Morocco.

Dr. Reginald H. Poland is director emeritus of the Atlanta, Ga., Art Museums. He lives in Guilford, Conn.

15 Dr. Janet M. Bourn retired in November as supervisor of the microbiology laboratories at the Montefiori Hospital and Medical Center in Yonkers, N.Y. Her new address is 1450 S.W. Lory Terrace, Port Charlotte, Fla. 33952.

Inez McMeehan Northam and her husband, Alfred, spent the winter in Honolulu before returning to their home in Machipongo, Va.

16 Edith Edwards Waldron took a cruise to Bermuda last October on the *Sea Voyage*. On December 26, her third great-grandson, Kyle Martin Schaefer, was born.

17 Ruth H. Hall spent late February and early March visiting in Puerto Rico.

19 Douglas Holyoke of Katonah, N.Y., is chairman of the Pike Registry Committee of the National Model Railroad Association (NMRA), a group comprised of 25,000 members who build and operate scale models of prototype railroad equipment. The Pike Registry program enables NMRA members to have exclusive rights to their selected railroad names. This is important when prizes are awarded at exhibits or when manuscripts are submitted for publication in the model railroad magazines. When a requested name is validated, the member receives a certificate of registration and his model railroad is listed in the

official register, published every three years.

D. Allan MacPherson, a retired professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of North Carolina, and Mary Grace Springer Forbes '20 were married October 10.

20 William J. Crouch is living in retirement in Tiger, Ga.

Alice Tattrie Fletcher and her husband, Leslie, have been traveling a great deal recently. They drove west through South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Washington, and then back home to Dearborn Heights, Mich., along a Canadian route. They also flew to Wichita Falls, Texas, to see their son and his family and to Boston to visit their youngest daughter. They plan to visit West Point, N.Y., for Leslie's 50th reunion in May.

Mary Grace Springer Forbes and D. Allan MacPherson (see '19) were married October 10.

Rosa J. Minkins has been appointed a trustee of the Pawtucket, R.I., Public Library, where she held her first job after graduation from Brown.

23 Howard L. Fales has retired and moved to Wellfleet, Mass.

Stephen A. McClellan represented Brown at the inauguration of John D. Rockefeller, IV, as president of West Virginia Wesleyan College on September 28.

Col. John H. Williams has retired and is living in Sun City, Ariz.

24 Jack Monk has been elected vice-president of the Ivy League Club in Sarasota, Fla. Another classmate, Philip Saunders, continues as a member of the club's board of governors.

Dorothy Osborne has become a member of the corporation of Rhode Island Hospital.

25 M. Catherine Hinchey retired last June as a professor of zoology at the University of Michigan. She reports, "I couldn't bear the idea of doing nothing at my youthful age," so she has been working on the fiftieth anniversary celebration for the St. Mary's Student Chapel at the University of Michigan.

George W. Husker has retired from the United States Life Insurance Company in New York City and is living in Red Bank, N.J.

When Elliot G. Kelley retired to Florida in 1966, he brought his yacht with him along the Intracoastal Waterway. He was active in the Palm Beach Power Squadron. Now the Kelleys have moved to San Jose, Calif., to be near their daughter, and their address is 5465 Copeland Lane.

26 William E. Cruise has been elected president of the Lay Readers Guild of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, N.J., and is active in reading religious services in nursing homes in northern New Jersey.

27 Dorothea Pearson Jennings, Charleston, S.C., reports she is leading a "lazy life" as a retired widow living in a senior citizens' apartment. As a volunteer she catalogues foreign language literature at the county library.

Dave Mishel has two grandsons attending Brown, Jeff Lantos '74 and John Lantos '76. Dave lives at 2425 Gulf of Mexico Drive, Apt. 1C, Sarasota, Fla.

28 Edgar M. Grout is serving a three-year term as a director of the Neponset Credit Union in Massachusetts. A resident of Walpole, Mass., he is also treasurer of the Walpole Arts Council.

Richard D. Heins has retired as an officer and member of the Concord, N.H., Board of Realtors and moved to Largo, Fla.

Hazel M. Pease, Bryn Mawr, Pa., has retired as a math teacher and spends most of her time now in the mountains of the Allegheny Range—"where the air and the earth are still clean."

J. Saunders Redding (GS '32), Ernest White Professor of American Studies and Humane Letters at Cornell University, has been appointed to a three-year term as an honorary consultant in American cultural history to the Library of Congress.

29 Thomas C. Siedentopf has retired from his dental practice in Providence and is living in Rehoboth, Mass.

31 Bernard J. Barry has retired and lives in Dunedin, Fla.

Henrietta Chase Thacher recently retired after 37 years with the New England Telephone Company in Hyannis, Mass. She began her career as a customer service representative in the Hyannis office and was a supervisor there at the time she retired. She will continue to live at 198 Main St., Hyannis.

Elizabeth G. Collins and Harold G. Putnam were married in January and are living in Norwich, Conn. Elizabeth is president of the Norwich Concert Association and of the Woman's City Club. Harold is resident manager of the Blackstone Apartments in Norwich.

Abraham M. Goldstone is retiring this year after 36 years with the City of New York Department of Personnel, where he has been serving as special assistant to the city personnel director and as acting secretary of the city civil service commission. He and his wife and son plan to spend summers in Bethlehem, N.H., and the rest of the year in their Brooklyn, N.Y., home.

32 T. Dexter Clarke has resumed his practice of law in Providence.

David Moskovitz (GS) has retired as a college professor and lives in North Miami Beach, Fla.

33 James Doran, general manager of J. W. Riker's Warwick, R.I., real estate offices, was the winner of the Kent County Board of Realtors' 1973 Realtor of the Year award.

William Gilbane has been inducted into the Providence Gridiron Club Hall of Fame.

Harold M. Wagner is special events director for the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., which has just moved its offices from New York City to Washington, D.C.

34 Plans have been made for an off-campus reunion this year to be held at the Treadway Inn in Newport, R.I. Newport was chosen because of its proximity to Brown and because of its many places of historic interest. It will also be the site of the America's Cup this summer. The reunion chairman is Alan K. DeWitt, 35 Anchorage Way, Barrington, R.I. 02806.

Having retired from the banking business, Frank G. Chadwick, Jr., plans to "enjoy long-delayed traveling and some resting, before embarking on any new career." He and his wife, Doris, will continue to live at 47 Featherbed Lane, Branford, Conn. He is active in several corporations, is vice-president of the executive committee of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the finance committee of the Quinnipiac Council of Boy Scouts of America, and chairman of the board of the Southern Connecticut State College Foundation.

Evelyn Lawrence Thomas reports that she and her retired husband are enjoying a quiet life which includes church work, activities in four covered-bridge societies, and square-dancing two or three nights a week.

35 John A. Considine is general manager for fuel oil for the H. R. Haines Company, Inc., in Newmarket, N.H.

Edward H. P. Gilman is supervising transportation analyst in the division of commuter services for the New Jersey Department of Transportation in Trenton, N.J.

36 Wanda Ilkewicz Gromada has two new granddaughters, Marie Catherine Catalano, born July 22, 1972, and Marcie Marie Zera, born April 30, 1973.

Governor Thomas Meskill of Connecticut recently named John O. Nolan to serve on the state's Council of Corrections.

37 Walter W. Burbank is a yarn dealer living in Lookout Mountain, Tenn. His firm, Burbank Yarn Company, is in Chattanooga.

Ward Crowley (GS) is a professor emeritus of the University of Idaho, in Moscow, Idaho.

William R. Hulbert was admitted to the bar in Maine in July 1973, and is living in Lincolnville, Maine. He continues as a member of the Boston, Mass., law firm of Fish and Richardson.

38 Dr. Muriel Macpherson Abbott is managing editor and director of the special projects division of the test department of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., in New York City. She also teaches part-time at Columbia University.

In October, William E. Fay, Jr., represented Brown at the inauguration of Calvin E. Gross as president of the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill.

Bernard Golner is vice-president of Food Fair, Inc., in East Chicago, Ind.

39 Alfred H. MacGillivray is superintendent of the Cerro Wire and Cable Division of Cerro Corporation in Mystic, Conn.

Gregory Murin is a building contractor in Waterford, Conn.

40 Margaret Butterfield Hyde is teaching first grade at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Sandy Hook, Conn. In 1970 she received her master's degree from Western Connecticut State College in Danbury.

41 In October, Carl Barus represented Brown at the inauguration of Theodore W. Friend, III, as president of Swarthmore College.

John R. Gosnell represented Brown at the inauguration of Thomas R. Fitzgerald as president of Fairfield University on September 21.

Albert J. Jefferson reports that he is retired and "loves it." He lives in Pottstown, Pa.

42 Edith M. L. Herrmann is secretary of the Technical Services Section of the New Jersey Library Association for 1973-1974. She has served on this board a number of times previously. In addition, she will appear as a reference source in *The Library of Human Resources*, to be published by the American Bicentennial Research Institute.

Marion Murdock Kelley is executive secretary of the Tucson Regional Plan, Inc., a civic action group formed in 1938. She is also a member of the state of Arizona's Economic Security Advisory Council and the Arizona Council on the Humanities and Public Policy. She has served for six years as state president of the League of Women Voters of Arizona. Her husband, W. D. Kelley, research specialist and associate professor of urban planning at the University of Arizona, died in June.

Bertram T. Kupsin is a hearing officer with the New York State Public Employment Relations Board in New York City. He had been an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board for 14 years.

Barbara Wiley Morley and her husband, James, are spending his sabbatical leave this year in Japan. He is studying Japanese foreign relations and she is teaching English and studying pottery. Their daughter, Carol, is also in Tokyo studying Japanese literature as an M.A. candidate at the University of British Columbia. Their youngest son, John, is a junior at Harvard, and their oldest son is married and has two daughters.

43 Howard H. Braverman has been named general counsel of the Illinois State Bar Association. He is also a registered lobbyist for that association and for the Chicago Bar Association.

Hayden L. Hankins is eastern regional compensation manager with the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation in Syosset, N.Y.

John E. Scott is head of the senior research section of Sperry Systems Management in Great Neck, N.Y.

44 Roy S. Fine is vice-president and group executive of instruments and electronics for the American Chain and Cable Company, Inc., in Shelton, Conn.

F. William Lawton has been elected a member of the board of South Shore Hospital in South Weymouth, Mass. He is president of the South Weymouth Savings Bank.

Elizabeth Clay Mein was married to George Taylor on January 21. They live in Beltsville, Md., near Washington, D.C. Her son, David, and his family are in Brazil, where he works for the Agency for International Development; her daughter, Marilyn, and her husband are in Venezuela with the Peace Corps; and her son, Eric, is in high school.

Chandler E. Swallow is the director of navy ship programs in the defense systems division of Sperry Univac in St. Paul, Minn.

45 Richard S. Boynton is a field representative for the appliance and electronics group of United-Carr, a division of T-R-W, with offices in Rosemont, Ill.

Edson M. Chick represented Brown at the inauguration of John Wesley Chandler as president of Williams College on October 7.

Marcia Loebenstein McBeath's son, Mike, is a freshman at Brown this year and her son, Jim, has been accepted at Caltech to start next fall. Her daughter, Elena, is at the University of California at Santa Barbara and another son, Bill, is studying at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Thais Erving Waldron was selected Massachusetts Teacher of the Year by that state's Department of Education, and is a candidate now for National Teacher of the Year. She is an English, reading, and French teacher at Parker Junior High School in Reading, Mass., and is studying for her master's degree in French at Tufts.

46 John F. Ensminger is an industrial engineer with the United Nuclear Corporation in Uncasville, Conn.

Peter L. MacLellan, Jr., is sales manager for special steels for Hitachi Metals America, Ltd., in White Plains, N.Y.

Alfred I. Miranda is district manager for affiliate relations for the CBS Television Network in New York City.

47 Gerard F. Wichelns has retired from federal government service and is a free-lance translator of Russian and French in Lancaster, Ohio.

48 Joseph Earabino is manager of General Electric's television cabinet manufacturing plant in Rockford, Ill.

Dr. Wheaton A. Holden, professor of art history at Northeastern University, has produced a film documentary on Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Working largely from stills, many of them from private collections, Professor Holden has created a 57-minute film that traces the history of Mount Washington from 1850 to 1907.

John A. Howland is assistant vice-president for advertising, film, and CCTV for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with responsibility for the development and coordination of the national Bell System advertising and film programs. He has been with the Bell System for 20 years.

A. Norman Koppen is vice-president for sales at Norwegian Caribbean Lines, based in Miami, Fla.

Barbara Mason McCully has opened a shop in Absecon, N.J., which features handcrafts, toys, and miniatures.

Marie-Louise "Lou" Schuler McIntosh is a staff member at Gould Farm in Monterey, Mass. It is a therapeutic community which provides counseling and rehabilitation for persons with emotional difficulties. She has daughters at Vassar, at the Colorado Rocky Mountain School, and in San Francisco.

Charles R. Rockwood is a consultant to Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation. In this position, he will standardize, document, and develop power plant engineering programs and procedures.

49 W. Lee Abbott, vice-president for marketing at Nabisco, Inc., has been named president of the National Pretzel Bakers Institute. At Nabisco, he is responsible for marketing pretzels, crackers, cookies, and other snack foods.

Rosalie Adelman Beloff received her M.S.W. degree from Barry College in Miami, Fla., in 1972 and is a clinical social worker at the South Dade Community Health Center, about 20 miles south of Miami. It is a neighborhood health center serving primarily low-income families. Rosalie's son, Steven, has graduated from Antioch College and her daughter, Jane, is a second-year student there.

Sympathy from the class goes to Shirley Prager Branner on the death of her husband, Robert Branner, November 27. He was professor of art history and archaeology at Columbia University and died of complications following heart surgery.

Christopher A. DiMaio is treasurer and vice-president for Bullocks, Inc., in Barrington, R.I.

A. Bernard Frechtman is a corporate lawyer with his own practice in New York City. He and his wife and two children, both in high school, live in Armonk, N.Y. Bernie says he is looking forward to the 25th reunion.

Florence Seid Groll is working as a medical assistant for an internist. Her daughter, Susan, is a freshman at Brown this year.

Frank A. Hopkins, Jr., is executive vice-president for chemicals at North American

Philips Corporation, with responsibility for five chemical and pharmaceutical companies.

Donald Lash is director and club manager of the Hartford Bridge Club in West Hartford, Conn.

Anne Boyce Mackie was among several honored recently at a YMCA awards dinner for those who gave 250 volunteer hours over a two-year period. Anne has been doing this work for five years. Her husband, Bill, is now associated with Draper Laboratories in Cambridge, Mass. Their children are Chris, 15, Brian, 13, and Anne, 10.

Comdr. Charles E. Miles (USNR-Ret.) reports he has settled down permanently, he hopes, with his own manufacturing business and home in the mountains of North Carolina, after many years of traveling for his business and for the U.S. Navy. His new home is in Lenoir, N.C.

Phyllis Burt Morton received her M.A.T. degree from Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J., in 1972. She is teaching math to fifth- and sixth-graders at St. Ambrose School in Old Bridge, N.J.

Robert H. Prater is vice-president for manufacturing for USCI, a division of C. R. Bard, Inc., in Billerica, Mass.

George R. Sanford is an account executive with Arkwright-Boston Insurance in Bloomfield, Conn.

Kathryn Holland Van Buskirk and her husband, Charles, have opened their own clinical practice, offering counseling and psycho-educational services, in Mankato, Minn.

50 Richard E. Arnold is an account executive with Merrill Lynch in Stamford, Conn., and recently moved with his family to Greenwich, Conn. His son, Robert, is a senior at Brown.

Frank Byrne is vice-president for Fitzgerald Motors, Inc., of South Attleboro, Mass.

William B. Crafts has done graduate work in the field of mental health at the University of Illinois and is staff psychologist at the Decatur, Ill., Mental Health Center. He also teaches extension courses occasionally for the educational psychology department of the University of Illinois.

Robert Cummings is serving as trustee and vice-president of Providence Lying-In Hospital and as a trustee of Mary C. Wheeler School, where he has four daughters in attendance. His oldest daughter, Marcie, is a sophomore at Brown. Bob is president of Cummings & Company, Inc., a Providence brokerage firm.

Col. William J. DeNuccio of the Air Force Reserve has been named U.S. Air Force Academy liaison officer and coordinator for Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts. He is also a military aide to Rhode Island Governor Philip Noel '54.

Theodore D. Foster led an oceanographic expedition in January and February 1973 aboard the USCGC Glacier to the Weddell Sea, as part of an effort to investigate the formation of Antarctic bottom water.

Norbert J. McKenna has retired from his position as staff assistant to the department head, Fleet Services Department,

Naval Underwater Systems Center, in Newport, R.I. He left the position for medical reasons after 20 years of service.

Donald F. Mitchell is vice-president for sales and marketing at Disston, Inc., in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Romeo S. Picerne, Jr., has been appointed by Governor Noel to the Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation.

Donald C. Shaffer is executive vice-president and director of marketing for Lanier Clothes, a division of Oxford Industries, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Fakoury Simmons was married in April 1972 to John D. Helsel. She is head of the language department at the East Lyme, Conn., High School, where she teaches Spanish. She also teaches a course in foreign-language teaching methods at Connecticut College in New London.

Harriet Rotman Wilson directed a production of *Kiss Me Kate* presented in December at the Forum Temple Mishkan Tefila in Brookline, Mass.

51 James O. Alexander has been named vice-president for sales and textile machinery in North America and Latin America by the Leesona Corporation. His offices are in Charlotte, N.C.

Grace Kennison Alpert is a psychological consultant to a project being conducted by the Rhode Island Mental Hygiene Service at a school for special education in Providence.

Walter Barsamian is a partner in the Orange County, Calif., office of the Los Angeles law firm of Parker, Stanbury, McGee and Babcock. His new address is 15062 Sonny Circle, Irvine, Calif.

Capt. Gordon R. Bryan, Jr. (USN) is a squadron commander stationed in La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy.

Ezra C. Creswell is a structural planner in shipbuilding for the Bath Iron Works Corporation in Bath, Maine.

William P. Emerson is national sales manager for Union Carbide Corporation in New York City.

Mansfield S. Templeton is president of the consumer products division of Riegel Textile Corporation in Greenville, S.C. He was previously with Chadbourn, Inc., in Charlotte, N.C.

James R. Whitney was appointed assistant vice-president in the personal insurance department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Boston, Mass.

52 Dora Bucco Lingen has started a math club at the Bell Elementary School in Marblehead, Mass., where she works with a dozen children on subjects such as different number bases and probability.

Sandra R. Lloyd is an office supervisor at the Sinking Spring, Pa., offices of Atlantic Richfield Oil Company.

David A. Midgley is vice-president and manager of the main office of Ahmanson Bank and Trust Company in Beverly Hills, Calif. He was with the Bank of America previously for 18 years.

George S. Sunderland is regional manager for 35 states, Puerto Rico, and eastern

Canada for the special devices division of Raytheon Corporation. He is working out of Dix Hills, N.Y.

53 *Richard J. Best* (GS) is a plant chemist with the American Cyanamid Company in Sanford, Maine.

Caroline Hogg Davidson's husband, Tom, is now with Lionel Edie and Company. Their oldest daughter, Peggy, is a junior at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Curtis F. Kruger is vice-president of U.S. operations for Masoneilan International, Inc.

Donn H. Worth has been elected to the Inland Wetlands Agency and Housing Authority in Canton, Conn., for a five-year term.

54 *Mary Lu Clark Bourne* and *David L. Brooke* were married in January 1973 in Rochester, N.Y.

The Rev. *Donn R. Brown* is rector at the St. Andrew's Church in Ayer, Mass. He is working for an M.Ed. degree at Fitchburg, Mass., State College.

Frank G. Bruno is a terminal manager for Anchor Motor Freight, Inc., in Norwood, Ohio.

Philip W. Noel, governor of Rhode Island, was selected "Man of the Year" in Rhode Island by *The Rhode Islander*, the Sunday magazine of *The Providence Journal Bulletin*. The paper said the governor "knows the machinery of government, what it can be made to do, and what it cannot."

Wesley A. Roth is director of marketing at Allied Control Company, Inc., in Plantsville, Conn.

Robert Wals and his wife, *Avis*, are parents of their first child, *Jane Laura*, born May 29.

55 *Judith Thorsen Chusid*, formerly the national director of professional recruitment at Frederick Chusid and Company, is now the assistant operations manager at the firm's Chicago office. Her children, *Michael*, *Betty*, and *Ann*, are at Southern Illinois University, and *Wendy* is a high school sophomore.

Donald R. De Ciccio is president and chief operating officer of the Entwistle Company of Hudson, Mass.

Charles J. Deignan is national field sales manager for the Gillette Company's personal care division in Boston, Mass.

James T. Egan represented Brown at the inauguration of *Daniel E. Weiss* as president of The Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary and Eastern College on October 9.

Sandra Castle Harris and *Richard E. Harris '56* recently "saved the Southward Inn in Orleans, Cape Cod, from destruction" and have converted it into a restaurant called the Olde Inn.

Edward F. Kincaide is vice-president for marketing at ITT Levitt Company in Lake Success, N.Y.

Rodney Ralston was named supervisory import specialist for the Champlain, N.Y., offices of the U.S. Customs Service.

Joan Bronstein Spenadel is assistant to

the sales manager of Random House, Inc., book publishers in New York City. She has two sons, *Bruce*, 14, and *Lee*, 11.

56 *Samuel B. Adelberg* and his wife, *Naomi*, are parents of their second child, *David Eli*, born November 29.

David R. Durfee is an account executive for Johnson and Higgins in their Buffalo, N.Y., offices. Last fall he ran for town council in his community, Hamburg, N.Y.

Richard E. Harris and Sandra Castle Harris '55 recently converted the Southward Inn in Orleans, Cape Cod, into a restaurant called the Olde Inn.

Guy D. Hughes is chairman of the English department at Milton Academy in Massachusetts. His daughter, *Claire*, was born August 14, 1972.

Lt. Col. *Frank C. Regan* is the commanding officer of Marine Attack Squadron 211, stationed in Iwakuni, Japan. Last March, Frank and his wife, *Phyllis*, adopted a three-year-old Korean girl, who is now their fourth child.

Richard E. Whalen is professor of psychology and associate dean of biological sciences at the University of California at Irvine.

57 *John W. Alexander, Jr.*, is acting president of Security State Bank in Centralia, Wash.

The Rev. *Cameron Borton* left the Lynnfield, Mass., Centre Congregational Church in December to become pastor of the United Church of Christ in Rockport, Mass.

John R. Chandler has left his position as director of admissions at the Hotchkiss School and is an administrative intern in the public school system of Weston, Conn.

Sandra Sundquist Durfee is teaching English and black studies at Hamburg, N.Y., High School.

In October, Dr. *Marilyn Tarasiewicz Erickson* represented Brown at the founder's centennial celebration of Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C.

Dian Gillmar is a librarian for the Metropolitan Transportation Commission in the San Francisco Bay area and lives in Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. *Nicholas Pappas* (GS) is director of the DuPont Company's fabrics and finishes department. He has been with DuPont since 1956.

Seth M. Shattuck is a vice-president for the First Boston Corporation in Boston, Mass., working in the area of securities sales.

Frank E. Toole, Jr., is vice-president and account director at Ted Bates and Co., Inc., in New York City. He was previously a senior vice-president and management supervisor at Spitzer, Mills, and Bates, a company subsidiary in Toronto. His address is 22 Thayer Pond Road, New Canaan, Conn.

William W. Van Loan has been appointed vice-president in charge of the market planning department at Coca-Cola U.S.A., the domestic soft drink division of the Coca-Cola Company, in Atlanta, Ga.

Robert M. Winning is director of international operations for Warner Brothers film company. He lives in Canoga Park,

Calif., with his wife and two children, ages 14 and 12.

58 *Judith H. Applegate* is an assistant curator of European decorative arts at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. She also teaches at Boston University and is working toward her Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

David E. Burt is a sales representative for Desaulniers and Company in Moline, Ill.

Dr. *George W. Cooper, Jr.*, is a researcher and assistant professor in the department of obstetrics at the Cornell Medical College in New York City.

In November, an exhibit of photographs by *Bernard A. DuPont* was mounted at the Quinebaug Valley Community College Library in Connecticut.

The Rev. *Robert A. Hargreaves* became rector of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Cumberland Hill, R.I., last October.

Sarah Whitcomb Keen was living in Cambridge, England, last year with her family while her husband was on sabbatical leave from Washington and Jefferson College. With their three daughters in English schools, she reports, there was plenty of free time for reading, traveling, and doing brass rubbings.

Robert J. Lawton has been transferred to Teheran, Iran, where he is general manager for the Singer Company.

Ronald G. Speckmann has resigned as pastor of the Shepherd of the Hills Lutheran Church in Sparta, N.J., and is a Ph.D. candidate in biological oceanography and ecology at the Ira C. Darling Center for Research, Teaching and Service at the University of Maine in Walpole.

Irene J. Westing is living in the North Shore region of Massachusetts and teaches European and American history at the North Shore Community College in Beverly, Mass.

Thomas M. Wilson received his J.D. degree from the University of Maryland in 1971 and is a partner in the Towson, Md., law firm of Wilson and Towner.

59 *John G. Halliday* represented Brown at the inauguration of *Darcy Coyle* as president of Nichols College in Dudley, Mass., on September 26.

Edward J. Lynde is a regional manager for sales and service of group insurance and pension plans for the Bankers Life Company. He manages the northwest region, including Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Hope Owen McMahon is in her second year of teaching art at Vilas and Alstead Primary Schools in Bellows Falls, Vt. She is also working to restore the home which she and her husband own in Walpole, N.H.

David C. Outerbridge is an operating room technician at the Cape Cod Hospital in Hyannis, Mass.

Harriet B. Saperstein (GS) is the director of the Detroit Youth Board, a city youth advocate agency, and says she "enjoys the active political life of a major, if troubled, city." Her husband, *Alvin*, is a professor of physics at Wayne State University. Harriet reports that a two-career family "takes planning and work" but is "exciting and rewarding."

William B. Thompson is a program analyst for the coordinating office for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs in Philadelphia, Pa.

60 William J. Brisk is director of the Latin American Scholarship Program for American Universities in Cambridge, Mass.

Paul J. Choquette, Jr., director and vice-president for administration of the Gilbane Building Company in Providence, has been elected president of Gilbane Properties, Inc., the firm's realty development subsidiary.

Jonathan Dolger is vice-president of the trade book division of Simon and Schuster, Inc., in New York City. He is also editor-in-chief of Fireside Quality Paperbacks.

Dr. Barbara A. Hajjar is practicing pediatrics in Salem, N.H.

Mark Joseph has joined the Baltimore, Md., law firm of Gallagher, Evelius and Jones, where he will specialize in corporate and real estate law.

Edward A. Kent, Jr., is practicing law in Palo Alto, Calif. He is married and has one daughter.

William J. MacArdle was released from the U.S. Marine Corps last March and is a staff member of the Keewaydin Camps in Salisbury, Vt.

Thomas E. Mitchell is deputy director of the Washington, D.C., bureau of the National Urban League.

Lawrence B. Morse has been promoted to vice-president in charge of marketing and internal development for the Society for Savings in Glastonbury, Conn.

Dr. David L. Schwartz is chief resident in pediatric surgery at The Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md. From 1970 to 1972, he was a staff surgeon in the U.S. Navy.

Jane Fischer Sharp is an attorney with the Board of Veterans Appeals of the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C.

Dr. James S. Sidel's second daughter, Caroline, was born October 5.

John R. Wielandy is a branch controller for Midtown Chevrolet-Pontiac for the General Motors Corporation in New York City.

61 Avery W. Bates is owner of the Flavor Mount Farms in Granby, Conn.

Forrest A. Broman is a fellow in the National Program in Educational Leadership, on assignment at the American International School in Ramat Hasharon, Israel.

Henry H. Hood, Jr., is a physician and assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Charles F. Rood has joined Rubbermaid as a process engineer.

Richard F. Santopietro received his Ph.D. in electrical engineering from the University of Pennsylvania in December and is working at the Naval Underwater Systems Center in Newport, R.I.

Arnaldo C. Sierra received his Ph.D. degree in Spanish literature from the University of Connecticut in May and is an assistant professor of Spanish at Central Connecticut State College.

62 Carl Bradford and Uda R. Munroe were married December 23 in New York City. Carl is an assistant treasurer with the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Uda is an assistant professor with the New York City University system. They live at 10 Clinton St., Apt. DX-10, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.

John S. Brown is a senior scientist with Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass. He received his Ph.D. in 1972 from the University of California.

Charlotte Tiedeman Feldman was appointed to the board of directors of the women's SPCA in 1973. She also serves as director of the Chestnut Hill (Philadelphia) Women's Committee for the Philadelphia Orchestra, as co-chairman of the Chestnut Hill Young Musicians, and as chairman for police-community relations for the Chestnut Hill Community Association.

Dr. William E. Friedel is a urologist with the Urology Medical Group, Inc., in El Cajon, Calif.

George Gurney is a Samuel H. Kress Fellow at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

Theodore F. Gottfried will have been with the Goodyear International Corporation for ten years in June, having joined the firm in Akron after receiving his M.B.A. degree from Northwestern University. For the past nine years Ted has been a production manager in South Africa, France, and Mexico, and he is currently the production director of Goodyear's tire and tube manufacturing plant in Zaire (Africa). He was married to Brigitte Aubin of Lille, France, in 1970, and their daughter, Camille, was born in March 1972. His address is Good-year Zaire, S.A.R.L., B.P. 13.499, Kinshasa 1, Republic of Zaire.

In June, Cyrus M. Hoffman and his wife adopted a daughter, Carrie Amanda, born November 6, 1969. Their other adopted daughter is Julie Elisa, born January 3, 1970. They also have two sons, Benjamin, 8, and Lucas, 6. Cyrus is a member of the physics department at Princeton.

Dr. Roy Hunter, Jr. (GS) is professor of biology and director of the summer research program for undergraduates at Atlanta University in Georgia.

Marilyn Jenkins has been promoted to associate curator in the department of Islamic art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Stephen G. Joseph is an assistant professor in the philosophy department of Boston State College.

Kenneth R. Kahn is a physician, practicing obstetrics and gynecology in Buffalo, N.Y.

Joyce Michonski Mavis and John Mavis '63 are co-chairmen of the National Alumni Schools Committee in the Detroit-Ann Arbor area.

Paul L. McCormick is a lawyer with the firm of Updike, Kelly and Spellacy in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Richard A. Nadolny is a cardiac fellow in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Paul F. Parakkal (GS) is a grants associate for the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Thomas Edwards Polk, II, is a visiting instructor in art history at Kent State Uni-

versity in Kent, Ohio. He received his M.A. degree from Penn State in 1970.

Robert G. Staudte, Jr., is on leave from Michigan State University and is a senior lecturer in the math department of La Trobe University in Bundoora, Victoria, Australia.

Charles J. White, III, is assistant staff director in the public service activities division of the American Bar Association, with headquarters in Chicago. His job involves writing for publications in the association's Youth Education for Citizenship Project and providing support to other projects. He has his master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania.

63 Dan Alper and his wife, Lynne, are parents of their second child and first son, Tyler McGraw, born January 5. The child's grandfather is David Alper '30, and Fred Alper '60 and Mark Alper '33 are uncles.

Karen Greene Berkley is an assistant professor of psychology at Florida State University in Tallahassee, and her husband, Mark, is an associate professor of psychology there. They have two children, Lara, 5, and Tamara, 3.

George M. Bryant and his wife, Barbara, are parents of a second child, Scott McEwan, born May 1, 1973.

William Burten is a medical student at the University of Miami.

Samuel G. Colt, III, is working in group insurance and pension sales and service with the New York Life Insurance Company in Oakland, Calif. He is assistant group manager in the San Francisco group office and is in charge of the Oakland group office.

Jennifer Williams Ketay's new son, born March 1, is named Samuel Elliott Williams Ketay. His first name is not Elliott, as it appeared in the January BAM.

John Mavis and Joyce Michonski Mavis '62 are co-chairmen of the National Alumni Schools Committee in the Detroit-Ann Arbor area. John is a systems supervisor with the Ford Motor Credit Company and recently received an M.B.A. degree from the University of Michigan.

Robert J. Salter is a senior exploration geologist with the mining and metals division of Union Carbide Corporation in Casper, Wyo. He is a registered geologist in the state of California, and is thus qualified to prepare and submit environmental impact statements (EIS) to the state prior to government approval of Union Carbide's exploration and mining projects in California.

Dr. Robert E. Tortolani is a family practitioner in Brattleboro, Vt.

Frances Frankel Yelen received her Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University last year in the field of American politics.

64 Michael A. Bell is a corporate planner for Xerox Corporation in Stamford, Conn.

Peter C. Bennett is a rare-book seller and vice-president of F. A. Bennett, Inc., in Larchmont, N.Y.

Earl Bradley, Jr., received a master's degree in regional planning from the University of Michigan's School of Natural

Resources and is working with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in Annapolis, where he also lives. He is working to develop a coastal zone management program for the state in compliance with the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

David M. Brodsky is special counsel to the New York State Bar Association's committee on judicial selection.

Richard L. Brumbaugh (GS) is a senior geologist with the Molybdenum Corporation in Climax, Colo.

Dr. Patrick C. Cullen (GS), associate professor of English at Richmond College, was recently appointed to the City University of New York doctoral faculty. His book, *Infernal Triad*, will be published by the Princeton University Press this spring.

Alfred A. Daniels has joined Shields and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, as a registered representative. Their offices are in Boston.

David V. DeLuca is a new partner in the Rochester, N.Y., law firm of Easton, Bittker, Wolf and DeLuca.

John Dunham is an inheritance tax attorney for the state of Connecticut and is head hockey coach at Trinity College in Hartford.

Dr. Charles B. Fishman is a resident in dermatology at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver.

Dr. Jme T. Guehring has begun a practice of pediatrics with two other doctors at the Piney Point Pediatrics Clinic in Houston, Texas.

Anne L. Hunter is in her last year of medical school at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Barbara Zwick Lewin is president of the board of directors of the nursery school her daughter attends in St. Louis, Mo. She is also vice-chairman of a division of the Jewish Federation Campaign Drive and has been writing for the news bulletin of a local hospital. Barbara plans to go back to non-volunteer work next year when her son, Brad, enters nursery school.

Lt. Comdr. David J. L'Herault (USN) is a student at the U.S. Naval War College in Middletown, R.I.

Edmund A. Memmott (GS) is an associate product engineer with the Dresser Clark Division of Dresser Industries, Inc., in Olean, N.Y. In 1972 he received his Ph.D. degree from Syracuse University.

Alan M. Perlman received his Ph.D. degree in linguistics in 1973 from the University of Chicago and is an assistant professor of English in the Indianapolis branch of Indiana University and Purdue University.

Elizabeth B. Rodgers is writing her Ph.D. thesis on aquatic ecology and is temporarily an animal care supervisor at Washington University's Tyson Research Center in St. Louis.

Donald A. Rothbaum's third child and second son, Michael Adam, was born July 31.

Jonathan M. Rubins is a resident fellow in hematology at the Rochester General Hospital in Rochester, N.Y.

Antone G. Singen is assistant general counsel for Community Action for Legal Services, Inc., which is New York City's

Office of Economic Opportunity legal services program. His wife, Ann Kelsey Singen (see '67), is with the Amato Opera Workshop in New York. They have two children, Molly, 2, and Hope, 4.

Stephen L. Smith is second vice-president at the Union Mutual Life Company in Portland, Maine.

Frederick F. Sommer is assistant plant manager for the Ford Motor Company in Trenton, Mich.

Peter Timms is the new director of the Fitchburg, Mass., Art Museum. His background is in art and archaeology with a specialty in the art of prehistoric and primitive cultures, and he has experience working for several museums both abroad and in America.

Edmund C. Tortolani is a resident in general surgery at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore. His first son and second child, Kenneth Edmund, was born November 7.

Ann Welsh and James M. Acheson were married June 3, 1972, in Boothbay, Maine. Ann is an assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Maine, and James is an associate professor of anthropology there.

Marcia Peirce Wilson received her master's degree in psychology from Rhode Island College in 1973, her second master's degree. In addition to teaching in public schools, she is an associate faculty member at Rhode Island College. She teaches college extension courses in psychology and literature at area U.S. military installations.

65 Henry D. Anderson is with the technical staff of the Aerospace Corporation in Los Angeles, Calif. He received his M.A. degree from Syracuse University in 1967 and his Ph.D. from the same university in 1973.

Barbara Cohen Garbus has been doing television commercials and is active in a non-professional theater group in Buffalo, N.Y.

Daniel C. Harris is manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company store in Keene, N.H.

Harold Harutunian (GS) is an assistant professor of mathematics at Salem (Mass.) State College. He received his Ed.D. degree from Boston University in 1973.

Christopher J. Imhoff is a self-employed sculptor and surveyor in Bloomington, Ind.

William H. Katz received his Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut in 1973 and is director of administration and finance for the Colchester Board of Education in Connecticut.

Lee A. Kears, Jr., is a first-year medical student at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Allan C. Kirkman is vice-president for the Provident National Bank in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. John Henry Lynn, Jr., is an internist with the Century Medical Group in Inglewood, Calif.

Lance J. McVay received his Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1973.

Louis C. Midgley represented Brown at the inauguration of David P. Gardner as president of the University of Utah on November 19.

James L. O'Neill's son, John Andrew, was born April 27, 1973. The O'Neills live in Providence.

Deborah Allen Thomas has joined the English faculty at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Madison, N.J.

Richard B. True is a senior electrical engineer and department analyst for Litton Industries, Inc., in San Carlos, Calif.

Dr. Sylvia A. Welch is assistant director of a federally funded training and employment project for female ex-offenders in New York City. She also serves as vice-president and treasurer of the corporation which runs the project, Co-Workers Development Corporation. The project trains women to own and operate their own businesses upon leaving prison or drug programs.

O. Cooper Winston, Jr., has been promoted to assistant director of the New Haven, Conn., Housing Authority. He will be responsible for the Housing Authority's management improvement program, data processing, personnel, overall office administration, and a program to modernize obsolete housing units.

66 Bernard R. Adams was released from military service in December and is an assistant professor of law at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dan Bergeron and Nancy Kennedy Bergeron '67 are parents of a daughter, Katrin Saarm, born in Nijmegen, Holland in October. Their son, David, is 3.

Nathaniel Chafee (GS) is assistant professor of mathematics at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

Virginia A. Chappell is teaching sixth-grade math and reading and high school English at an American school in Udon, Thailand, where she lives in a Thai house of teak built on stilts. She spent Thanksgiving in Luang Prabang, Laos, and Christmas in Katmandu, Nepal.

Thomas W. Drummond was released from the U.S. Marine Corps in 1970 and is working on a Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of Pennsylvania. Willa Hendricks Drummond graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1970 and is finishing her specialty training in pediatric cardiology at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Franklin C. Forsberg is a tax accountant with Arthur Andersen and Company in Phoenix, Ariz.

Robert R. Gaudreau is president and treasurer of a new firm, Gaudreau & Company, Inc., in Providence. The firm handles financial services for real estate builders and developers. He had been with Industrial National Mortgage Company and Westminster Properties, Inc., two real estate subsidiaries of Industrial National Corporation. Directors of the new firm are Robert Cummings '50 and Richard F. Carolan '58.

Gail Cohen Ginsberg, who received her law degree from American University, is working with the Research Group, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass. Robert E. Ginsberg is on leave from his position as special counsel to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and is working toward an LL.M. degree at Harvard Law School. He also

Gwyneth Walker '68

She lives and composes in a world apart

"If I could see myself as others see me, I'd probably seem odd," Gwyneth Walker says. "I wake up in the morning and create my own world, a fantasy world where I live and compose. So many things go against artistic inspiration, like grocery shopping and getting to the bank. But you can carry your own world with you and make the world around you disappear till you hardly see it at all. I live in a world apart."

Gwyneth Walker is a composer. She is also a teaching fellow and doctoral candidate at the Hartt College of Music at the University of Hartford. She spends her afternoons teaching music theory to undergraduates and her mornings composing fugues, preludes, songs, and other music. "I basically write quiet music, basically sad music. Harmonically it's sometimes modal, sometimes tonic, sometimes diatonic. I like to write melodies." She has written quite a few art songs, which set poetry to music. "I like songs," she says, "I think because I come from the pop generation that just wants to hear a three-minute expression, like pieces on the radio."

Ms. Walker likes to acknowledge her roots and cultural traditions. "My name—Gwyneth—is Welsh," she points out. "When I went to Wales and Scotland, I felt very at home there, and now I've set quite a lot of Welsh and Scottish texts to music." She also developed an affinity for bagpipes

when exploring her cultural ties in Great Britain. A recent composition entitled "Ayre," to be played on the organ, incorporates unmistakable bagpipe sounds extensively.

"Folk music is really the art of understatement," Gwyneth says, and the folk tradition plays a large role in her music. "It's most natural to me, it's part of my background," she says. "I like the simplicity, the lack of affectation, the starkness. To me, it's a direct line from the soul and it's unspoiled." Among renowned composers, Gwyneth feels closer to Béla Bartók and Benjamin Britten, who share the folk influence, than to the more grandiose and intense Wagners and Verdis of Germany and Italy. "I'm more English," she concludes.

Gwyneth's teacher at the Hartt conservatory comes from the old school of relentless maestro teachers. As she explains, "Franchetti sticks his hands right into your music and changes notes right before your eyes. It can be very painful." His kind of criticism is tough for some to take, but Gwyneth feels, "You have to be ready to accept personal criticism, knowing this is one of the quickest ways to learn. If you're afraid to write something down because you're afraid of criticism, you'll never learn."

Gwyneth has also found that serious

composition cannot be an avocation. "Here at school I spend seven days a week writing. I think that's really what you have to do," she says, "not wait around till inspiration descends upon you at midnight." Gwyneth regularly devotes four hours daily to the task of composing. "After that, you lose a lot of the spark," she says. Even at her pace ("I write quite quickly") it takes months to compose a large piece of music, and more months to orchestrate all the parts and ready it for rehearsal. "I have written symphonic pieces, but it's a little difficult to get a full orchestra to perform your music."

"Composing is something that takes a lot of time," Gwyneth says, a fact that, in her opinion, goes a long way toward explaining the rareness of women composers. "You just can't put it aside for five years while you have children, and you can't compose in the morning and then clean house and take care of children all afternoon." The basic experience of a full-time homebody is likewise not conducive to artistic development, in Gwyneth's judgment. She says simply, "Homelife isn't inspiring."

In her own experience, the heritage of feminine dilettantism—"a little tennis, a little music, a little socializing"—was a behavior pattern which absolutely had to be overcome. "Dilettantism has got to go when you're trying to be the *artiste*," she says. "You have to be really good at anything you care about."

There are objective critical standards for her own work and that of others, Ms. Walker believes. "If somebody murders his own idea, then that's a poor piece of music." The crux of creative expression, she feels, "is what you do with an idea." "Happenings," as opposed to well-developed ideas, fall outside the realm of what she calls art. "If somebody does the strip while playing the oboe, I can't call that art. It's just trash."

Gwyneth Walker defines serious composing as "making specific what was unformed in your mind, articulating the musical idea that was there but not defined. You sit down with an idea and it spins itself out."

Gwyneth goes on to explain: "I basically write for myself and my circle of friends. I haven't been much in the public eye." Why does she write music? "If you have a special talent, I think you owe it to yourself and to people to use it. It is really lonely, though," she adds. "When I leave my peers at the Hartt school and go home to New Canaan (Conn.), then I am one of a kind."

C.B.

Gwyneth Walker: 'Dilettantism has got to go.'



Christine Bowman

teaches at the New England School of Law.

John G. Henderson, Jr., and *Peggy Blanke Henderson* '67 have a new son, *Lucas Gaston*, born August 11.

Dr. James K. Herstoff was released from the U.S. Naval Reserves in June. He is a resident in dermatology at the Roger Williams General Hospital in Providence and is participating in the Brown medical program.

Janet M. MacDonell was married in July 1972 to Benjamin R. Shute, Jr., principal of the Emma Willard School in Troy, N.Y. She is working in several aspects of the criminal justice system, particularly in counseling at the Albany County Jail.

Robert S. Marks is project director at Rap and Rescue, Inc., in Augusta, Maine. It is a drug rehabilitation and crisis intervention counseling center.

Sandra Young McBride and *Stuart McBride* (see '69) are parents of their first child, *Catrina Anne*, born on April 20, 1973. Sandra is working towards a Ph.D. in geology at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, and Stuart is a research associate in the physics department of the Royal Military College in Kingston.

Dan R. McCullough is vice-president of the newly formed leveraged leasing company, *Firstmark Investors Leasing, Inc.*, in Warwick, R.I.

James D. Patterson is an account executive with Grey-North Advertising in Illinois. He was married in August 1973.

Michael E. Schwab is a partner in the Yakima, Wash., law firm of Porter, Hopkins and Schwab.

Gerald E. Shugrue and his wife are parents of their second child and first daughter, *Erin Cathleen*, born March 25, 1973. Gerry is an attorney with the Worcester, Mass., firm of Burwick and Burwick, and is town counsel for his home town, Northbridge, Mass.

Beverly Heafitz Zweiman is in semi-retirement from teaching and her son, *Ari Jonathan*, is 2. Her husband, *Frank*, is doing a residency in radiology and nuclear medicine at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

67 *James D. Bell* received his J.D. degree from Boston University in 1973 and is an attorney with Hill and Blake in Salem, Mass.

Nancy Kennedy Bergeron and *Dan Bergeron* '66 are parents of a daughter, *Katrin Saarm*, born in Nijmegen, Holland in October. Their son, *David*, is 3.

Mary Olivia Bernard lives in Cambridge, Mass., where she paints and is working for a master of education degree. Her studies focus on the integration of art education and therapy for children.

Dr. Dana Carton Caprio received her Ph.D. in French and Romance philology from Columbia University in 1973. She and her husband, *Anthony*, have written a French college textbook, *Reflets de la Femme*, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, Inc.

Dann I. Gardner is an electrical engineer with General Electric in Pittsfield, Mass. His daughter, *Thurston Munroe*, was born February 6, 1973.

The Rev. *James B. Gilbert* is minister of the First Baptist Church of Richford, Vt.

Peggy Blanke Henderson and "*Gib*" *Henderson* '66 are parents of *Lucas Gaston Henderson*, born August 11.

Elaine Hutchings Hodgson received her M.Ed. in modern foreign language education from Boston University in August and lives in Reading, Mass.

D. Michael Holbrook is an associate in the firm of *Chester C. Sudbrack, Realtor*, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Anne Caldwell Marchalonis graduated with honors from the University of Melbourne Medical School and lives at 610 Station St., North Carlton, Victoria, Australia 3054.

Richard J. Meiners is working in the group underwriting department of the Union Mutual Insurance Company in Portland, Maine.

Melora Pond Mirza attended library science graduate school in 1971-72 on an Illinois State Library Scholarship and is now children's librarian at the Edgewater branch of the Chicago Public Library.

Robert N. Nead is a management trainee in the corporate division of the Chemical Bank in New York City.

Robert C. Noyes has been discharged from the U.S. Army after serving in Turkey and Vietnam. He is enrolled in the counselor education program at the University of Virginia School of Education in Charlottesville.

James L. Rooney was released from the U.S. Air Force in 1972 and is an account executive with DuPont-Walston, Inc., in Orlando, Fla.

Dennis H. Sheahan lives on a 72-acre farm in St. John's, Mich., where he is growing wheat and plans to plant corn and soybeans in the spring.

Ann Kelsey Singsen has been singing with the Amato Opera Workshop in New York. She spent last summer as a Festival Minstrel at the Vermont Shakespeare Festival in Burlington.

Judith Sockut Silverman is a part-time computer science instructor at Pace University in Westchester, N.Y. A son, *Alan Morton*, was born to Judith and her husband, *Harvey Silverman* (GS '68), on December 20, 1972.

Richard S. Slotkin (GS) has been granted tenure as an associate professor of English at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. He is working on a study of movies and popular culture under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. His book, *Regeneration Through Violence: The Mythology of the American Frontier 1600-1860*, which was begun as a Ph.D. thesis at Brown, won the \$5,000 Albert Beveridge Award at the American Historical Association convention last year.

Beverly Alpert Smith and her husband, *Jeffrey*, are parents of their first child, *Judith Allison*, born October 22. Beverly worked for the past three years as an editorial assistant at the Tufts-New England Medical Center, and Jeffrey is associated with the law offices of Paul T. Smith in Boston.

Willva van Heemskerck Kortschak Souza is living in Hawaii, where she is a teacher and outreach counselor working with high

school drop-outs from predominantly native Hawaiian neighborhoods.

Joanne Stern is a senior attorney with the National Health Law Program, a legal services back-up center specializing in health problems of the poor. The program operates from the University of California campus in Los Angeles.

William C. Sternfeld and *Janet Dombrsky* were married in December 1971, and their son, *David Charles*, was born November 26, 1972. William is a second-year surgical resident at the University Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio.

Edith Leverenz Stunkel and her husband, *Gaylord*, are parents of their first child, *Julia Catherine*, born December 8.

Lynne M. Teplin is a counselor at the College Adapter Program in Harlem in New York City and is a student in the Goddard College adult degree program in Vermont.

Dr. Randolph P. Thummel is an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Houston.

Helen E. Weidner is working in Europe with the U.S. Army Special Services. She is also studying for a master's degree in international relations.

Neal S. Weinstock was elected a legal officer for the Norfolk County Trust Company in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. Joel J. Wideltz is a pediatrician at the North East Health Center in Rochester, N.Y.

68 *Paul D. Aziz* (GS) is vice-president of development for Data Management, Inc., of Farmington, Conn.

John S. Bentz is a district claim supervisor with American Mutual Insurance Company in Providence.

Maria Capobianco and *Craig S. Kohanski* were married in October in Cranston, R.I., with *Corrine Reardon Capalbo* attending. Maria is teaching at Park Elementary School in the Warwick, R.I., school system.

Frank W. Coaker received his M.S. degree from Washington University in 1970 and is a computer programmer and analyst for the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, Mo. He was married to *Christine Elizabeth Dickson* in August 1973.

Henry E. Fradkin, Dearborn, Mich., is an analyst in the special projects office of the Ford Motor Company's car product planning department.

Robert E. Geary received his D.D.S. degree from Case Western Reserve last year and is a dentist in Medina, Ohio.

Arthur S. Grossman and his wife, *Virginia Vanderwicken Grossman* (see '70), have moved to Cockeysville, Md. Arthur graduated from the University of Washington School of Medicine in June and is a first-year resident in family practice at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore.

Clyde K. Hanyen, Jr., received his J.D. degree from Boston University in June and is a law clerk in the Superior Court of New Jersey in Hackensack.

Dr. Kenneth C. Hertz is a resident in dermatology at the Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Conn.

Jesse B. Jupiter is a physician with the U.S. Public Health Service in the Indian

Health Branch. He is practicing at the Sacaton (Ariz.) Indian Hospital, near Phoenix.

Katherine Walker Keane graduated from the Boston University School of Law in June and is employed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as a staff attorney in its Boston regional office. Her husband, John B. Keane, continues as an associate with Hill and Barlow, a Boston law firm.

Gerald B. Langille is a geologist in the offshore division of Texaco, Inc., in New Orleans, La. He will receive his Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Binghamton in June.

Donald L. Lusardi, Jr., is coordinator for the English department at the Hoosac School in Hoosac, N.Y., and is working toward a master's degree in liberal studies at Wesleyan University.

Martin F. Mueller is teaching French in the Washington, D.C., public schools.

C. Paul Minifie and his wife, Deborah, are parents of their second child, Amy Elizabeth, born October 30. Paul was recently promoted to systems supervisor in the data processing department at the Aetna Insurance Company in Hartford, Conn.

Thomas J. Murphy is director of counseling at St. Dunstan's Day School in Providence.

Michael F. O'Connor, after two years with the 82nd Airborne, studied law at the University of Maryland and got his degree there last June. He is associated with a law firm in Montgomery County, Md.

Edward J. Rodriguez is an associate in the New London, Conn., law firm of Dupont, Pavetti, Dupont, Tobin and Williams. He received his J.D. degree from the University of Connecticut in 1972 and an M.L. degree from Yale in 1973.

Marty Stamp and his wife, Julie, recently moved from New York City to Houston, Texas, where Marty is a tax attorney with Esso Eastern, Inc., an affiliate of the Exxon Corporation. Their address is 13336 Trail Hollow Drive, Houston.

Larry C. Strongoski was released in August from the Navy civil engineer corps and is a first-year medical student at Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk, Va.

Jeffrey L. Walters is working on a master's of urban planning degree at Michigan State University and is a transportation analyst for the statewide transportation and analysis unit of the Michigan State Department of Transportation.

Donald G. Young is a second-year resident in family practice at the San Francisco General Hospital.

69 A joint reunion of the Brown and Pembroke classes is being planned this year with Barry Neagle and Linda Antonucci working out the details. Barry's address is 5 Surrey Road, Barrington, R.I. 02806. Class dues are \$7, payable to the Brown Class of '69, c/o the Student Activities Office, Brown University.

Stewart A. Baker is a law student at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Leslie A. Crescimano is an intern in medicine at the Long Island Jewish Hillside

Dan Prentiss '69

"Salt" is a bar—but no ordinary bar

You could call Dan Prentiss a lawyer, or a capitalist, or a musical promoter. But that kind of label would leave you with only half-truths about the man. You could just as easily call him a barkeep, a one-time tugboat hand, or a sucker for folk music—and you'd be coming nearer the mark. He is or has been all of these things and more since graduating from Brown in 1969, but he doesn't stop to fret about the conflicts in his interests. Dan Prentiss knows how to get the best of both worlds—he's easy-going, knows enough to find work he enjoys, and he's open to every possibility.

Although he just earned a law degree from Harvard and plans to open up a solo part-time law practice soon, Dan Prentiss is first and foremost the manager of a Newport, R.I., bar known as "Salt." "Running a bar is just running a bar," he says. "There's not much to it." But managing Salt is quite another thing. It is, besides a place with a liquor license, a mecca for folk musicians, a bar that packs 'em in to hear old-time living legends such as Elizabeth "Libba" Cotten or current hot-tickets such as Maria Muldaur and Aztec Two-Step. "If I was going to run a bar, I didn't just want another rock-and-roll joint or pub. I really wanted to do some good music," Dan says.

One of the real rewards of supplying good music is locating the good performers, he says. "The main way is word of mouth, if you're talking about the old-time folkies." Some performers, though, like Dave Van Ronk of New York City, spread the word

about a nice folk-music bar in Rhode Island to other folk musicians—in between playing their own gigs at Salt, of course.

On other occasions, though, Dan has journeyed as far as the backwoods of South Carolina to round up someone he wanted very much to come to Salt. That was the case with Pink Anderson, a historic folk figure and old blues singer who'd never played outside his part of the country before. His performance was phenomenal ("He's like another Mississippi John Hurt"), and people came from as far away as New Jersey to hear him. "Because of the money from that gig, he got a new set of choppers, and he lined up other gigs outside of North Carolina," says Prentiss. "I like making a find like that."

"Salt is a pretty sedate, quiet bar," Dan says, conceding also that problems could have arisen in keeping drinking customers quiet throughout a performance. "The people who come here really want to hear music," he says. The clientele is mainly college students who come down from Providence on weekends. On weeknights in Newport, he adds, "You get the sailors who want out and are homesick for Alabama."

Dan Prentiss' Salt may not be a joint for the rowdies or a den of iniquity, but neither is it a colorless retreat for the bland by nature. Salt's customers are easily lured into the act of hand-clapping and foot-stomping by energetic performers whose excitement is contagious. As proprietor, Dan also establishes a tone of activism and another kind of involvement for Salt's customers. Several weeks before Spiro Agnew's resignation as vice-president, Dan was announcing from the Salt stage a celebration of the upcoming political event. When it happened, he stood by his offer and opened up for two festive nights of free beer for everyone. "I figure that's worth a lot of beer," Prentiss says. "It's like a charitable donation. I think it's important for a bar to have politics."

After ordinary expenses and some out-of-the-ordinary ones as well, the profits for the owner/manager of a place like Salt are not great. "You really have to be patient as hell to build up a business and make some money on it," says Dan, who has been patient for one and a half years so far. He feels the bar is by now an artistic success, and financial reward could be arriving in the wake before long. "I don't have any plans for expanding it, opening up another one, or franchising it," he adds. "That's taking things too seriously. And it ruins it. I don't like working that hard, either."

C.B.

Dan Prentiss: One night the beer was free.



Hugh Smyser

Medical Center in New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Eileen J. Curry and Jack MacIntyre were married in June. Eileen has been a claims representative for three years for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Seattle, Wash. Jack is regional manager for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. They live on a houseboat on Portage Bay, directly across from the University of Washington.

Mark Davis and Marilyn Mair (see '70) were married July 7, 1972. Mark is studying and teaching guitar and working on photography, and they play guitar and sing together and with a band. They have "retired" from the teaching profession and live in Storrs, Conn.

Wendy Fishbein Drezek and her husband, Stan, are parents of a daughter, Rebekah Anna, born January 8. They report "there will be more joy in Hays County, Texas," where they live.

Richard J. Gralla is a first-year resident in internal medicine at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City. His wife, Louisa Eaton Gralla, is teaching biology at the Dalton School in New York City.

James Greenfield and Paula DeBari were married September 7. James is an attorney for Sun Oil Company in Philadelphia.

Margaretta Stone Hausman received an M.S.W. degree from Smith and is now a psychiatric social worker for the Acute Day Hospital, a new unit at Butler Hospital in Providence.

Richard S. M. Hirsch's (GS '72) edition of *The History of Tom a Lincolne*, a sixteenth-century prose romance by Richard Johnson, was recently accepted by the Renaissance English Text Society and will be published by the University of South Carolina Press. Richard is an assistant professor of English at Virginia Wesleyan College.

David I. Kertzer received his Ph.D. degree from Brandeis University in February and is an assistant professor of anthropology at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine.

Ronald A. Landay received his M.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh, Pa., in May 1973, and is a pediatric intern at the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh.

Sculpture by Ron Leax was exhibited in the gallery of "The Experiment" in Holden, Mass., in November and December.

Reginald L. Marden received his J.D. degree from Boston University in 1972 and is an attorney with Difruscia, Gorham, and Marden in Lawrence, Mass.

Stuart McBride (GS) and Sandra Young McBride (see '66) are parents of their first child, Catrina Anne, born on April 20, 1973.

Ira R. Mitzner received his J.D. degree in June 1973 from the Georgetown University Law School.

Lawrence P. Morin received his Ph.D. degree from the Rutgers University Institute of Animal Behavior in January and is a postdoctoral fellow in the department of psychology at the University of California, Berkeley.

Stephen P. Nugent received his law degree from Boston University in 1973 and is clerking for the Rhode Island Supreme Court. He has been attending the Boston University graduate tax program part-time.

Dr. John W. Overton, Jr., is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Ga.

Douglas H. Paal was retired from the U.S. Navy in December. A disabled veteran, he is in Tokyo, Japan, studying for a Ph.D. degree in Chinese history.

Stanley F. Raczelowski is a research engineer for Monsanto Company in Bloomfield, Conn.

Jeffrey R. Root is a doctoral candidate and clinical psychology intern in the department of psychiatry and human behavior at the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson.

Robert C. Schneider is a candidate for an M.B.A. degree at the University of Maine at Orono.

Steven E. Sevcik is a graduate student in computer science at the University of North Carolina.

Marshall Slemrod (GS) is an assistant professor of mathematics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

Kenneth R. Sloan, Jr., is on educational leave from Western Electric Company in Newark, N.J., working toward a Ph.D. in computing and information science at the University of Pennsylvania. He received his M.S. in computer science last May from Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N.J.

Davis A. Young (GS) is an associate professor of geology at the University of North Carolina in the department of earth sciences.

70 James M. Bickley (GS) is an assistant professor of economics at the College of Charleston, S.C. He received his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in December 1973.

Robert N. Cabral and his wife are parents of a son, born December 31. They live in Coventry, R.I.

George L. Chimento received his J.D. degree in June 1973 from the University of California at Berkeley and is an attorney with Adler, Pollock, and Sheehan in Providence, R.I.

Nancy K. Douglass is working toward a master's degree in comparative literature at the University of Colorado.

Virginia Vanderwicken Grossman and her husband, Arthur S. Grossman (see '68), have moved to Cockeysville, Md., where she is a factory maintenance engineer for Seagrams-Four Roses.

Carol Landau Heckerman is a doctoral candidate in clinical psychology at the University of Rhode Island.

Michael A. Kelly is a doctoral candidate in the department of geophysical sciences at the University of Chicago.

Peter D. Klinkow has been named marketing manager of the Connecticut Financial Services Corporation in Bridgeport, an affiliate of the City National Bank of Connecticut.

Ronald S. LeFever is a doctoral candidate in electrical engineering at M.I.T. and is a teaching assistant there.

Marilynn Mair and Mark Davis (see '69), who were married July 7, 1972, have "retired" from teaching and live in Storrs, Conn. Marilyn is studying mandolin and

working on poetry and a fiber sculpture.

Steven J. Massarsky is a law student at Mercer University and is fund-raising coordinator and corporate secretary for the North American Indian Foundation, Inc., in Macon, Ga. He also serves as a music business consultant for Capricorn Records in Macon.

Richard G. Murphy, Jr., received his J.D. degree from Vanderbilt University School of Law in 1973. He is associated with the law firm of McClain, Mellen, Bowling, and Hickman in Atlanta, Ga.

Patricia Truman Olowinski is teaching third- and fourth-graders in the Philadelphia public schools.

Eric S. Petersen received his J.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1973 and is an attorney with Hawkins, Delafield, and Wood in New York City.

Nancy E. Priest has completed course work and exams for a Ph.D. in classical studies at the University of Michigan and hopes to receive the degree in August or December.

Valerie Raymond, who received her master's degree in special education from Columbia University in May, is teaching children with learning disabilities in Scarsdale, N.Y.

John B. Rose has left the corporate systems division of the Polaroid Corporation to join Deutsche DATEL Gesellschaft für Datenfernverarbeitung mbH, in Darmstadt, West Germany, as a senior systems programmer. The company, which operates the German national computer center, is a joint venture of several companies and the German post office.

John A. Rowe is working for *The National Enquirer* in Lantana, Fla.

Joseph G. Scali received his J.D. degree last year from Albany Law School and is counsel to Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman of New York in Washington, D.C.

Lafe E. Solomon is a first-year law student at Tulane University in New Orleans, La.

Jeffrey O. Young (GS) is working in Ithaca, N.Y., with the field staff of Campus Crusade for Christ.

71 Raymond E. Arvidson (GS) is an assistant professor of earth sciences at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Herbert J. Bellucci is a research engineer with Marc Analysis Research Corporation in Providence, R.I.

Barrie Atkin Bergart is teaching first- and second-year biology at Arlington, Mass., High School and is also coach of the girls' varsity softball team there. Jeffrey Bergart '70 is working in Boston with Coopers and Lybrand, accountants.

Kaethe Bierbach is a student in a combined M.S. and R.N. program at the Graduate School of Nursing of Pace University-New York Medical College.

Charles K. Campbell, Jr., is a first-year law student at Vanderbilt University.

Lt.(jg.) William P. Caruthers (USNR) has been transferred from a minesweeper homeported in Guam to NIS headquarters in Alexandria, Va.

Robert G. Flanders plans to work as an associate in the New York City law firm of

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison after he graduates from Harvard Law School in June.

Val Fowler is a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary in Princeton, N.J., and does field work at the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center in Newark, N.J.

Gregory H. Gansz is assistant director of loss control and statistics for the southern states at Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Atlanta.

Robert Owen Graham and Amy Wyman '73 were married in Newton, Mass., on August 25. Nancy Pope '73, Lainie Schnitt '73, Susan Warden '74, and Louise Woods '73 were in the wedding. Bob is a software consultant for the Bankers Trust Company in New York City, and they live in Bloomfield, N.J.

Jennifer Hess and James O'Hanlon Thors Asher were married October 20 in Bethesda, Md. Jennifer has received her master's degree in journalism from Syracuse University.

Eli Hirschfeld is a public defender for the New York City Criminal Courts during the week and a ski instructor at Mt. Snow, Vt., on weekends and holidays.

Michael J. Kell is a chemical engineer with Dow Chemical Company in Wayland, Mass.

Richard J. Knowles received his M.A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in April 1973, and is a lecturer and technical director of theater at that university.

Stephen R. Lehrer received an M.A.T. in math from Rhode Island College in 1972 and is teaching at Bristol, R.I., High School.

Luther S. Luedtke (GS), co-director of the University of Southern California's American studies program and assistant professor of English, was recently awarded a research grant in the field of American cultural studies, the Arnold L. and Lois P. Graves Award in the Humanities. He will spend the spring and summer semesters studying theories of culture used in anthropology, sociology, and comparative culture as well as their application to the graduate program in American studies at the university.

Dennis W. McBreen is a self-employed fisherman living in Long Beach, Wash., and is skipper of the "Lucky Strike."

Carol L. Newman is on leave from Harvard Law School and is assistant director of personnel at the Washington (D.C.) Hilton.

David S. Nolan is a street reporter and news editor for WPTZ-TV in Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Charles W. Noland is a consultant to the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, Calif.

Wilfred J. Provost, Jr. (GS) has been appointed credit manager of the A.T. Cross Company in Lincoln, R.I. For the past two years he has been the sales administration manager for the national retail sales division of the firm.

Christine A. Riley was married in June 1973 to Christopher A. Bertelo. She is working toward a Ph.D. in psychology at Princeton, and Christopher is working toward a Ph.D. in chemistry there.

Mark Elliott Roberts and Jane Hertig were married in December in West Brewster, Mass. Frank Giso, III, Guy D. Randolph, III '72, and Robert B. Zink '72 were ushers.

Lindsey A. Robinson (GS) and Myra M. Atwater were married in December in East Providence, R.I. Lindsey is a teacher and head of the language arts department of the Philadelphia Association for Christian Schools. They are living in Philadelphia.

Martha L. Rubiano is substitute-teaching in Rhode Island, primarily at Barrington High School.

John M. Sanzo is a first-year student at the Harvard Business School.

Everett M. Schenk, Jr., received his M.B.A. degree from Dartmouth in 1973 and is a commercial lending trainee at the Chemical Bank in New York City.

P. Chandra Sekhar (GS) is an internal management consultant with Baxter Laboratories, Inc., in Morton Grove, Ill.

Susan Graber Slusky received her master's degree in physics from the University of Pennsylvania in August 1972, and has since been at the Princeton University Plasma Physics Laboratory, where she programs the data acquisition system.

Sanford R. Squires is an actuary with the Hartford Insurance Group in Hartford, Conn.

John Randolph Street is a stained-glass craftsman working in Wickford, R.I.

Marilyn L. Wallace is a work-measurement analyst at the Old Stone Bank in Providence.

72 Donald I. Abrams is a student at the Stanford University School of Medicine and is a member of the committee on admissions.

R. Lee Aitken is a student at Albany Law School and lives in Port Washington, N.Y.

Michael D. Amylon is a student at the Stanford University School of Medicine and is a graduate member-at-large of the student senate as well as president of the Stanford Medical Students Association.

Jonathan L. Bigelow is a writer and staff editor for *Patient Care*, a twice-monthly medical journal circulated to family physicians. He was previously assistant production manager and assistant manager of corporate services for *Patient Care* and other international publications produced by the parent company, Miller and Fink Corporation, of Darien, Conn.

Donna C. Bird, who is using her maiden name now, is an assembler in a jewelry factory in Providence and does an occasional radio show for WBRU at Brown.

Tatiana C. Boutenneff teaches the preschool class at the Kennedy Child Study Center in New York, a school and a treatment/counseling center for slowly developing children.

Melissa C. Bradford is working on the copy desk at the Charleston, W.Va., morning newspaper, *The Gazette*.

Alan B. Campbell has just received his M.A. in international relations from the University of Southern California and is in a financial management training program with the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Ens. James Cunningham, USN, is as-

signed to the USS *Grand Canyon* in Mayport, Fla., as the command's legal advisor. His duties include interpreting military law, civil counseling, and public affairs. He also serves as a race relations educator and has conducted over two dozen seminars in race relations in the past year, focusing on minority history, racism, equal opportunity, and social dynamics.

Lynne Derus attended summer school last year at California State University in San José and is back in Crystal City, Texas, teaching first grade in a bilingual-bicultural program. Last year she taught kindergarten there.

Jonathan G. Fauver is working towards his M.B.A. at the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth.

Donna Hall and Douglas C. Neff were married in Hartford, Conn., in December. Carol Hall '75 was maid of honor and other attendants were Laura Hall '77, Margaret Taylor, and Elsie Orr Denzel '71. Donna is a student at the University of Chicago business school, and Douglas is a real estate analyst with the Inland Steel Urban Development Corporation.

Christopher R. Hardee is manager of the Summit Shop in Providence, R.I., a backpacking and cross-country skiing store.

Bruce B. Hoenig is a graduate student at the Columbia School of General Studies in Harrison, N.Y.

Hajime Hori (GS) is an assistant professor of economics at Tulane University in New Orleans.

James E. Horsfield, Jr. (GS) is an agricultural economist with the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Upper Darby, Pa.

Daniel B. Johnsen is teaching at the Moses Brown School in Providence.

Lawrence A. Jones is teaching history to seventh- and tenth-graders at the Greensboro, N.C., Day School. He also coaches junior varsity girls' basketball there.

Robert F. Lucas (GS) is assistant professor of economics at Washington State University in Pullman.

Gary D. Merz is a graduate research assistant at the University of Connecticut and expects to receive his M.S. degree in June.

Kevin F. O'Grady is a student at the Stanford University School of Medicine and is a member of the Council of Presidents of the Associated Students of Stanford University.

Bradford A. Penney is a second-year student at Cornell Law School.

David J. Pratzon is an electrical engineer with PJM Interconnection, Inc., in Norristown, Pa.

Nicola R. Rubinow (GS) is assistant to the dean of the faculty at Manchester, Conn., Community College.

Margaret M. Strook is a legal assistant to Willis V. Carpenter and John D. Weber, attorneys in Denver. In conjunction with one of her employers, she also teaches a course in real estate transactions for legal assistants at the Denver University law school.

Christopher D. Ulicky is a systems analyst and consultant to Information Sciences, Inc., in Providence.

Arnold W. Vinson (GS) received his

Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in August and is a school psychologist in the Grant Union High School District in Sacramento, Calif.

David L. Welch and Cynthia Wister were married in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 1. Timothy J. Thurlow was best man, and Lisa Sarasohn, Steven Blumlein, Philip Viton, and Tama Greenberg '74 were attendants. Dave and Cindy live in Wilmington, Del., where they teach art at the Tower Hill School.

Everett O. White, III, received his M.B.A. degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in December and is vice-president of New England Commercial Properties in Providence, R.I.

James M. Williams is assistant manager of the export division of Rudolf, Müller, Weih and Sektkellerel in West Germany.

Sarah "Sallie" Lloyd Wolf is employed by the University of Chicago alumni fund.

73 Kenneth D. Ackerman is a first-year student at the Georgetown University Law Center.

Alexander R. Amell is a coach and chemistry and math teacher at the Berwick Academy in South Berwick, Maine.

Among those working for The Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City are Jeff Brodlieb, Beverly Burke, Debbie Perkins, George Peterson, Grant Porter, and Mary Wall.

Rick Chermack is a first-year medical student at Boston University.

Steven DalleMura is a first-year student at the Yale Divinity School.

Donald D'Avanzo, Jr., is a graduate student at Stanford.

Ellen Gruenberg Gartrell is a Mellon Fund Fellow doing research at the Library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

Madge C. Gill and Dan M. Willis '74 were married on June 16 in Jamaica, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by one of Brown's chaplains, Geoffrey Black. Madge is a math teacher at Central High School in Providence.

James E. Golding is a graduate student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, studying operations research.

Mark G. Hanson left his position as an associate researcher at the Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council to join the staff of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture at the University of Illinois' department of architecture in Urbana. Last summer Mark served as a consultant to the Rhode Island Department of Corrections.

Barbara Jeremiah and Blair Gardner '74 were married in September in Allison Park, Pa. Cindy Field was maid of honor and Joseph Interrante '74 was an usher. Barbara is working for the Industrial National Bank in Providence.

Peter Harold Mason is a law student at American University in Washington, D.C.

Kevin McEnery is a first-year student at Boston College Law School.

Carol Ann McPhillips and David A. Pawlak were married in Manning Chapel at Brown November 24. Donald Balfour '74 was an usher.

Mike Mullins is a first-year student at the University of Virginia Law School.

Russell J. Pistone and Susan E. Garfinkel were married October 21 in North Massapequa, N.Y. Curt Zingaro '74 was an usher. Russell is an engineer with the Philadelphia Electric Company, and Susan teaches at Nether Providence High School. They live in Broomall, Pa.

Janet L. Showers is employed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories and is studying for a master's degree in operations research at Stanford University. She lives in Palo Alto, Calif.

Gordon M. Stanley is a graduate student in the department of theater at Temple University in Philadelphia.

Dennis J. Sykes is an actor with the Rhode Island Feminist Theater Company in Providence.

Ian B. Wardropper is a graduate student at New York University in New York City.

Amy Wyman and Robert Owen Graham (see '71) were married August 25 in Newton, Mass. Nancy Pope, Lainie Schnitt, Susan Warden '74, and Louise Woods were attendants. They live in Bloomfield, N.J.

74 Blair Gardner and Barbara Jeremiah '73 were married in September in Allison Park, Pa. Joseph Interrante was an usher and Cindy Field '73 was maid of honor.

Dan M. Willis and Madge C. Gill (see '73) were married on June 16 in Jamaica, N.Y., by Geoffrey Black, a Brown chaplain.

Deaths

Charles Sheldon Read '01, Coventry, R.I., retired salesman for McLeod Optical Company; January 7. A 32nd degree Mason, he was a past master of Manchester Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Anthony, R.I. Survivors include a nephew, H. Milton Read of Cranston, R.I.

Sherman Alden Allen '03, Worcester, Mass., retired teacher; January 1. He taught at several schools before moving to South High School in Worcester, where he remained from 1919 until his retirement in 1950. At various times in his career, Mr. Allen taught physics, Spanish, French, and German. He was president of the Worcester Teachers Association (1931-33) and director of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation (1934-37). From 1950 to 1957, he was a field representative in Worcester County for the National School and Library Division of the Grolier Company, publishers. Mr. Allen was an accomplished tenor soloist, singing extensively in this country and in Europe. Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta. He is survived by two sons, Ralph H. Allen of Newcastle, Maine, and Walter I. Allen of Anaheim, Calif.

Louis Russell Langworthy '04, Beaufort, S.C., retired naval architect and artist; January 6, 1973. After graduation, Mr. Lang-

worthy studied architecture in the offices of several Boston and Philadelphia architects and with the Société des Beaux Arts in Boston. He was employed by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission for a time, served as an artist in Hollywood during the 1930's, and then was employed as a naval architect at the Vallejo Navy Yard in California during World War II. His brother was the late P. E. Langworthy '06. Mr. Langworthy is survived by his daughter, Barbara Langworthy Wood, 10 Robbers Row, Hilton Head Island, S.C.

Ralph Benjamin Woodsum '05, South Braintree, Mass., former real estate broker with A. W. Perry, Inc., of Boston; December 31. Mr. Woodsum was a member of the school committee in Braintree from 1919 to 1932 and was its chairman for three years. He is survived by two sons, Richard, of Duxbury, Mass., and Robert, of Marshfield, Mass., and a daughter, Janet Woodsum Larcom, of Westwood, Mass.

Dr. Joseph Ernest Raia '11, Cranston, R.I., retired Providence ophthalmologist and surgeon; February 1. Dr. Raia earned his M.D. from Harvard in 1915. During World War I, he was a captain in the Army Medical Corps and participated in all of the major engagements of the 1917-18 period. Dr. Raia was a member of the staff at Rhode Island Hospital for many years prior to his retirement in 1965 and was a past president of the Providence Medical Society and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is survived by his widow, Jane Cannon Raia, 433 Oaklawn Ave., Apt. 310, Cranston, and a daughter, Jane Mary Raia Fox '47 of East Greenwich, R.I.

Dr. Harold Clifton Tooker '13, West Hartford, Conn., retired rating specialist for the Veterans Administration Regional Office; December 24. Dr. Tooker earned his M.D. degree from Tufts in 1918, after which he served as a first lieutenant in the medical corps of the U.S. Army during the closing months of World War I. During World War II, he was an examining physician at the Induction Center in New York City. Several years ago, he was presented an Award of Merit by Tufts. Dr. Tooker was a life fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Phi Delta Theta. He is survived by his widow, Marion Birdsall Tooker, 319 Cumberland Road, West Hartford, and two daughters, Dorothy Tooker of West Hartford and Muriel Tooker Gillespie of Rockville, Md.

Vivien Lewis Maynard '16, Holden, Mass.; January 9. Prior to her marriage to Fred E. Maynard in 1918, Mrs. Maynard taught at the high school in Rutland, Mass. Her father was the late George H. Lewis '03. She is survived by a son, Everett, of Holden, Mass., a daughter, Janet Maynard Winslow of Rutland, and a sister, Marian G. Lewis '17 of Holden.

Dr. Charles Franklin Towne '16 A.M., Venice, Fla., retired deputy superintendent of schools in Providence; December 23. Dr. Towne was a graduate of Colby College

and earned his doctorate from the University of Rhode Island. He served as assistant superintendent of schools in Providence from 1913-18, became director of Americanization for Massachusetts, and then returned to Providence in 1936 to become deputy director of the public schools. Dr. Towne was credited with being a moving force in the planning and development of the junior high school system in Providence. Since his retirement in 1968, Dr. Towne had been spending his winters in Venice. Survivors include his widow, Gertrude Pike Towne, 1705 Bal Harbor St., Venice, and a son.

Dr. William Levett Yeaton '16, Newton, N.J., former chief of the medical staff of Christ Hospital, Jersey City; December 7. Dr. Yeaton was a graduate of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. He had been chief of staff, chief of neoplastic services, and chief of surgical services at Christ Hospital. After a serious accident caused Dr. Yeaton to discontinue practice after 50 years, he retired to his Newton, N.J., farm, where he raised and bred thoroughbred horses. He is survived by his wife, Wilma, R.R. 2, Box 188, Newton, and four sons, including David R. Yeaton '51, 12012 North Paradise Drive (70th St.), Scottsdale, Ariz.

Walter Bahnsen '17, Washington, D.C., self-employed builder in the Washington area; October 10. Zeta Psi.

Paul Curtis Richards '17, Chicopee, Mass., retired insurance director with the Fiske Tire Plant of the U.S. Rubber Company and a past president of the Connecticut Valley Brown Club; January 5. During World War I, Mr. Richards served as a petty officer in the Navy. He then joined Fiske as a tire builder, moved to the accounting department in 1920 as general auditor, and was named chief accountant in 1942, two years after Fiske was absorbed by U.S. Rubber. When he retired in 1960, Mr. Richards had spent 41 years with the firm. He was treasurer of the Chicopee Community Chest and a member of the board of directors of the Taxpayers Association. Delta Tau Delta. He is survived by his widow, Gertrude Hambleton Richards, 141 Davenport St.; a son, Curtis Paul of Enfield, Conn.; and two daughters, Virginia Havens of Longmeadow, Mass., and Marion Stuart of Sutton, Mass.

Edmund Lawrence Sheridan '17, Providence, former salesman with Johnson, Sheridan & Company of Providence; January 21. During World War I, Mr. Sheridan was in the 9th Division of the U.S. Army. His brother was the late John J. Sheridan '23. Mr. Sheridan is survived by his widow, Eleanor Caulfield Sheridan, 154 Irving Ave., Providence.

Marguerite Ashley '20, Warwick, R.I., former volunteer and part-time worker at the Meeting Street School; December 1973. She served as a secretary for a variety of Rhode Island firms, including E. H. Ashley & Company. She is survived by two neph-

ews, Earl H. Ashley '42, 178 Rochambeau Ave., Providence, and Richard C. Ashley '50, 1 East Train, Darien, Conn.

Robert Wilbur Hazlett '20, Wheeling, W.Va., realtor; December 24. A graduate of Cornell, Mr. Hazlett formed the Paul and Hazlett Real Estate and Insurance Company in Wheeling. Delta Phi. He is survived by his daughter, Jane Stuart Hazlett Whitaker of Wheeling.

Albert Edwin Fowler '22, Littleton, Colo., former motion picture theater manager and publicist; December 13. After graduation, he joined the Publix Theaters Corporation as manager, handling theaters in Bangor, Maine, Manchester, N.H., Lynn, Mass., and Boston. Later, he had his own stock company, did radio production, writing, and acting, and then worked for several motion picture companies as a promoter. His last assignment before retirement from this field included participating in a 12-week lecture tour with José Ferrer and then handling the Los Angeles opening of Ferrer's movie, *Cyrano de Bergerac*. In the early 1950's, Mr. Fowler opened The Band Box, a ladies' specialty shop in Newburyport, Mass., which was his original home town. Alpha Tau Omega. He is survived by a son, Richard P. Fowler of Littleton, Colo.

Albert Brown Jeffers '22, Pittsburgh, Pa., a technical advisor with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service; November 30. Mr. Jeffers was a bank examiner for the State of Rhode Island for seven years following graduation. He then had several jobs as an accountant before joining the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1938 as special accountant. He served two terms as treasurer of the Brown Club of Western Pennsylvania. Kappa Sigma. He is survived by three children, including Albert B. Jeffers, Jr. '50; and a brother, Horace C. Jeffers '18.

James Lewis Turnbull '26, Collingswood, N.J., former executive housekeeper at West Jersey Hospital, Camden, N.J.; September 23. Mr. Turnbull had earlier been director of safety and plant protection for the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden and a sales representative with J. I. Holcomb Manufacturing Company in Hackensack, N.J. He is survived by his brother, D. G. Turnbull, 109 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood.

Donald Irving Ball '27, Scarsdale, N.Y., pioneer radio announcer in the 1930's for the Columbia Broadcasting System and more recently a program director for CBS; January 7. After graduation, he spent a year doing a novelty solo act with ukulele, banjo, and guitar on the Keith-Albee circuits and then spent some time as master of ceremonies in night clubs and hotels in New York. After a brief fling at hotel management, Mr. Ball joined CBS in 1931. He announced the early Bing Crosby shows and later was on with Paul Whiteman, Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller, the New York Philharmonic, and Philadelphia Orchestra. Becoming one of the most popular announcers on the air, Mr. Ball participated in a number of important broadcasts, in-

cluding the historic one (1936) from the *Queen Mary* on her maiden voyage. Later, he turned to program production, eventually becoming director of program editing. Sigma Chi. He is survived by his widow, Virginia Arnold Ball, 13 Ridgcrest East, Scarsdale, a son and a daughter.

Henry Joseph Butler '28, Breton Woods, N.J., retired underwriter with Travelers Insurance Company; date unknown. Mr. Butler retired in 1968 after 40 years with Travelers in the New York City and Yonkers branch offices. Phi Kappa. There are no known survivors.

Winston Stuart Dodge '29, Fairhaven, Mass., retired athletic director at Pawtucket West (R.I.) High School; January 22. Mr. Dodge coached football, basketball, and baseball at New Bedford High from 1932 to 1950, winning the Class B title in football in 1949. In 1940 and again in 1946, his teams won the Massachusetts Tech Tourney in Class A basketball. Moving to Pawtucket West in 1950, Mr. Dodge served as athletic director and coach of football and tennis. He gave up coaching in 1965 but continued as athletic director until his retirement in 1971. He was elected to the Massachusetts Basketball Coaches Hall of Fame in 1971 and was a past president of the Rhode Island Football Coaches Association. Beta Theta Pi. Surviving are his widow, Arville Davis Dodge, 46 Rotch St., Fairhaven; a son, Michael; and a daughter, Susan.

John Emil Gagnon '29, Southbury, Conn., retired manager of headquarters personnel administration with ITT Corporation; November 6. A graduate of Buckley School in Connecticut, Mr. Gagnon returned there as instructor and coach of hockey and tennis from 1931 to 1940. He entered the business world in 1941 as training director at Electric Boat Company. He was director of personnel and labor relations at Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation in New York City from 1953 to 1959 and vice-president of industrial relations at Raytheon in Lexington, Mass., from 1959 through 1963. He joined ITT in 1967 and retired in 1970. From 1955 to 1970, he served as a member of the National Industrial Conference Board. Sigma Nu. He is survived by his widow, Marjorie Wolfe Gagnon, 770-B Heritage Village, Southbury, and by four children, including John S. Gagnon '66, 16 Brook Road, Upper Saddle River, N.J.

John Donald Jeffers, Jr. '30, Hamilton, Mass., a North Shore realtor and a director of two Peabody banks; January 5. He was associated with the Gil Freeman Real Estate Company of Hamilton and for many years owned and operated the Danvers Lumber Company. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his widow, Dorothy Lewis Jeffers, 613 Bay Road, Hamilton; and a stepson, John I. Robison of Springfield, Vt. His brother was the late Theodore R. Jeffers '23.

Robert Lorenzo Parks '31, London, England, retired editor of house organs for

various national manufacturers; November 29. After earning his M.A. at Columbia in 1932, Mr. Parks was assistant bacteriologist with the Poughkeepsie Water Works before joining the *New York Daily News* in 1940. He wrote for several other New York publishers before turning to editing. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include two children. A brother is John L. Parks '36, 117 Main St., New Paltz, N.Y.

Dr. John Gammons Read '32 A.M., Dennis, Mass., retired professor in the School of Education at Boston University; December 12. A graduate of UMass, Dr. Read earned his master's at Brown in education and biology. His doctorate in 1946 was from BU, where he taught until his retirement in 1968. Phi Delta Kappa. He is survived by his widow, Helen Grout Read, 4 Mooring Lane, Dennis; a son, William, of Concord, Mass.; and a daughter, Patricia Read Osgood of Sharon, Mass.

Col. John J. Cosgrove, Jr. '34, Phoenix, Ariz., retired Marine Corps officer; December 12. After attending Brown for one semester, Mr. Cosgrove transferred to the U.S. Naval Academy, graduating in 1935. During action on Saipan in June of 1944, Colonel Cosgrove received a spinal wound and was retired from the Corps in 1947. Although restricted by both crutches and braces, he spent six semesters in the business department of Arizona State College at Tempe, passed the certified public accountant exam, and had practiced that profession since 1952. He is survived by two sisters, Agnes Cosgrove Lauga '32 and Mary Cosgrove '39, and a brother, Lt. Col. William P. Cosgrove (USMC-Ret.).

Dr. Morris Rumler Lebow '34, Providence, an orthodontist before his retirement six years ago; November 30. Dr. Lebow attended other colleges and was a special student at Brown between 1930 and 1936.

Harry Howard Croome, Jr. '35, East Providence, R.I., certified public accountant; December 15. Mr. Croome was a partner in the firm of Harris & Gifford in Providence for 38 years. He was a member of the board of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his widow, D. Arlene Egger Croome, 764 Memorial Parkway, East Providence; a daughter, Carol Croome Boose of Dighton, Mass.; and a son, Collin F. Croome of Seekonk, Mass.

Dr. Justin Jerome Parvey '35, Fairfax, Va., owner of Town and Country Animal Hospital; January 15. After working as a stocks and bonds salesman and as credit manager of Providence Bond Stores, Inc., Mr. Parvey was graduated from Middlesex University School of Veterinary Medicine in Boston. He was historian and a past president of the Academy of Veterinary Medicine in Washington, D.C. Dr. Parvey helped to organize the Brown Club in St. Louis in 1947. Kappa Sigma. He is survived by his widow, Bernie Lipsey Parvey, 5039 Portsmouth Road, Fairfax; and two sons, Dale and Steven, of Fairfax.

Marjorie McCabe Wurst '35, Scottsdale, Ariz., former piano teacher in the Providence schools and author of religious books; October 7. She was co-author, with her husband, Louis, of many articles and two books, *Louis Martin, An Ideal Father* and *Zelie, Mother of St. Therese*. Mrs. Wurst had taught piano in Scottsdale since coming there with her husband two years ago from San Antonio, Texas. She is survived by her husband, who lives at 8401 East Edgemont Ave., Scottsdale.

Walter Augustus Connolly '37, Barrington, R.I., founder, president, and chairman of the board of United Chemicals, Inc., Providence; January 13. Prior to founding United Chemicals, Mr. Connolly was treasurer of Tri-Town Chemical Company in West Virginia. He was a member of the corporation of St. Andrews School in Barrington. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his widow, Marjorie Glines Connolly, 72 Waterway, Barrington; a son, Walter A. Connolly, III, of Barrington; and a daughter, Christine Borden Connolly of Barrington.

Dorothy Keating Adams '38 M.A., West Hartford, Conn.; October 19. Mrs. Adams received her A.B. from Mount Holyoke College in 1937 and was a graduate of Katharine Gibbs School, Providence, in 1939. She was the wife of Frederick C. Adams, who survives her, along with a son.

Henry J. Pinney, Jr. '40, East Brewster, Mass., former president of the H. E. Shaw Tobacco Company of Worcester, Mass.; November 6. After graduating, Mr. Pinney attended Columbia Law School, leaving to enlist in the Navy. He was a past president of the Junior Executive Division of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors. Mr. Pinney was a descendant of Eleazar Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth College. Phi Kappa Psi. He is survived by five sons, a daughter, and his widow, Caroline Johnson Pinney, 69 Partridge St., East Brewster.

Henry Taylor McKee '41, Columbus, Ohio, president of McKee Holding Company of Columbus; in May. Mr. McKee transferred from Brown to Ohio State. Throughout his life, Mr. McKee pursued many interests in addition to his family and business. He was an avid sailor, automobile enthusiast, and lover of music. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his widow, Elizabeth Heaton McKee, 481 N. Parkview Ave., Columbus; a son, Caleb Lodge McKee, II '69 of Naples, Fla.; another son, and two daughters.

Alethe Schrenk Weston '41, Warwick, R.I., former English teacher at Classical High School, Providence; January 28. After earning her master's at Brown in 1946, Mrs. Weston served as technical director of dramatics at Wheaton College and served as bridal consultant at Gladding's of Providence. She also taught English, modern dance, and dramatics at Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va. She taught at Classical High for a decade. Survivors include her husband, William George Weston '43, 265 Cobble Hill Road, Warwick.

Joseph Samuel Burton, Jr. '42, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, president of Ohio Cam and Tool Company, Inc., Cleveland; December 15. Mr. Burton was a self-employed photographer before becoming a cam designer for Welden Tool Company during World War II, a firm that was incorporated as Ohio Cam in 1957. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, June, four sons, and three daughters.

William Anthony Mahoney, Jr. '48, Providence; October 2 after a long illness. Delta Kappa Epsilon. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. William A. Mahoney, 44 Montague St., Providence; a sister, Marjorie L. Mahoney '51; and four children.

Allen Potter Wharton '49, Billings, Mont., district production accountant with McAlester Fuel Company; January 15. He had worked for 16 years as a geologist for McAlester following graduation from Rocky Mountain College, Billings, Mont. Mr. Wharton had been elected to two terms as an alderman in Billings and one term as mayor on the Republican ticket. He was a former executive secretary of the Montana Republican State Committee. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include a daughter, Leslie, and a son, David, both of 1136 Alderson Ave., Billings.

Kenneth Rowell '50, Derby, Vt.; date unknown. Mr. Rowell had attended Brown as a member of the Veterans College.

Oliver Goldsmith Galloway '56, South Easton, Mass., science teacher in the Westwood (Mass.) School System; November 14. One of the few blacks working in the Westwood schools, Mr. Galloway was considered one of the finest teachers in the junior high there. He is survived by his widow, Deta Salmon Galloway, 382 Purchase St., South Easton, a son, Meredith, and his father.

Robert William Suhr '62, Baltimore, Md., senior engineer at the Westinghouse Defense and Space Center, Baltimore; December 13. As a mechanical engineer with Westinghouse, Mr. Suhr made several significant contributions to the space technology program, including development of a dry-drilling technique used on the Apollo lunar probe, the design of a deployable boom used for communications and stabilization of the Environmental Technology Satellite, and work on the lens system for television cameras in use on Skylab. Mr. Suhr earned his master's in mechanical engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1965. He is survived by his widow, Audrey Soller Suhr, 5229 Old Lawyers Hill Road, Baltimore; a son, William Frederick, and a daughter, Carol Taylor.

Mark Carl Hicks '65, New York City, computer consultant with E.D.P. Associates of New York City; September 17. He is survived by his parents, Dr. George W. Hicks and Alice Louise Brown Hicks, P.O. Box 145, Grand Bay, Ala.

Carrying the mail

Letters to the editor are welcome. They should be on subjects of interest to readers of this magazine with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space, variety, and timeliness, the staff may not publish all letters it receives and may use excerpts from others. The magazine will not print unsigned letters or ones that request that the author's name be withheld.

Communication of ideas

Editor: Congratulations on your inclusion of Professor Van Nostrand's article in the January issue. To me, the communication of ideas is what Brown is all about and what makes it a great University. Let's have more presentations of faculty thinking in the magazine.

STEPHEN J. MURRAY '63
New York, N.Y.

Human beings will make mistakes

Editor: I have read with interest Horace Mazet's letter (*BAM*, October) about the failure of some cheerleaders to pay respect to the American flag. I have read with equal interest some of the comments on his letter. I do not wish to belabor the matter. But I think one of the most important points involved has been completely overlooked.

Because the administration of any university is operated by human beings, there are occasions when actions or lack thereof will be stupid. Brown, as old and great a University as it is, is no exception.

Because occasionally students at all universities and colleges are admissible on the basis of calendar age, but subsequently prove to be mentally, intellectually, and emotionally of juvenile age, there are bound to be a few really stupid undergraduates.

While I agree with most of what Horace said, to me it is a stupid deal for anyone to feel he must turn his or her back on the University when either administration or students act stupidly. To my mind, that's trading gold for fool's gold voluntarily.

I hope Horace will reconsider. That he will go back to the University as he planned—and make his voice heard where it counts. Because it's on matters such as Horace complained about where sensible alumni support is most needed.

ALLYN J. CROOKER '28
Worthington, Ohio

'A common failing of alumni'

Editor: I would like to make a few remarks in regard to George Canning's letter in the January issue of the *BAM*. I also attended Brown during the years 1968-1972, and I probably share to an extent what seems to be Mr. Canning's veiled disgust of the resurgence of apathy and conservatism on today's campuses.

On the other hand, I find it somewhat hypocritical of Mr. Canning to inveigh against the values of today's students. One of the major student complaints of our years was that alumni control of University affairs frustrated student initiatives. It was felt that students should exercise greater control over their community's affairs. Now as an alumnus Mr. Canning complains of a return to reactionary elitism. The real problem was that the years 1968-1972 were years of radical elitism on the campuses, not progressivism. They were years in which many viewpoints were stifled in order to achieve a commonly desired social change. The University became not a force for the status quo, but just the opposite—a center for the implementation of social change. In so doing, certain values were accepted without much thought, until people eventually did question those values and themselves, although with pangs of guilt that more could have been done. But should it have been done in the name of the University in the first place?

Is Mr. Canning's complaint in essence any different from the reaction of the older alumni to the events of the late '60's and early '70's or the incident involving the cheerleaders? It seems to be a common failing of alumni that they desire that the University preserve the dominant values of their college years. Shouldn't we only really be concerned that the University continues to foster new ideas, propose new values, and investigate social, economic, political, and technological change? Shouldn't a college education develop one's ability to think and increase one's perspective? Can this be done when the University commits itself to certain social and political ends? I think not.

The aim of a truly progressive university should be to develop structures which help to insure the achievement of the above goals. The educational reform movement had just such a design—to insure the skepticism of all values, not only those of the status quo, by continual re-evaluation of course materials by professors, independent projects by students, and a structure allowing for student participation in formulating academic policies. It aimed to reinvigorate the University, which generates new thoughts and studies the old.

Somewhere along the line things went too far and became too political again. This time it was not the Defense Department

or the CIA, but it did serve to crush the emerging independent university. Perhaps it is time to return to those ideas—maybe this is occurring. As alumni, this independence is all we should really care about.

PETER S. REICHERTZ '72
Arlington, Va.

Society's desire to label

Editor: I was sorry to see in the December *BAM* that Helen Mowry feels the use of "Ms." is degrading and that only recognition of her marital status saves her from being a nonentity. How amazing that men in our culture feel no need to save themselves from such nothingness!

I think society's desire to label as "taken" or "not taken" is far more degrading. It's unpleasant to me for men to assume that a woman's marital status should affect their treatment of her in any but social situations. I was recently reminded how unpleasant this attitude is when a new teacher was introduced as "Mrs.," causing groans of disappointment among the men teachers, most of whom are married, anyway.

I agree with Helen Mowry that in most cases I prefer to have my name appear with no title at all. (After all, does the postman really need to know even my sex?) When a title is necessary, I prefer "Ms.," but I realize that many women disagree. My mother, for instance, angrily returns all mail addressed to "Ms."

Since the essence of liberation is being able to make decisions affecting one's life, and the way others address us does subtly affect our self-image, I suggest that women be allowed to choose among "Miss," "Mrs.," and "Ms." Perhaps this procedure would provide a new dimension in titles: sex, marital status, and attitude.

On another topic, I agree with Dr. Meadors (*BAM*, November) that experience teaches far more than a university or any school can, but I believe college provides an important period of relative freedom, when the student can structure his experiences to learn what he wishes. Many of the most important lessons I learned during my college years were learned at the (now defunct) Federal Hill House—but the opportunity to learn there was provided by a Brown work-study program.

One thing I did first learn in the linguistics department is that motivation is the most essential component in learning (especially language learning). If Dr. Meadors had felt a *need* to learn French well, or to expand his interests in literature, I'm sure he would have done so during the college years. I see this phenomenon in my first-grade classroom every day. The children are all native speakers of Spanish, but those who migrate to the north to pick crops in the summer learn English in class much

more quickly than those who stay here. They have a far greater practical reason for wanting to learn. My class, like Brown, can only provide a setting and an opportunity for learning. Motivation must be within each learner.

LYNNE DERUS '72
Crystal City, Texas

The last laugh

Editor: When I left the Graduate School back in '68, I received a lot of heavy-handed kidding about the 40-below weather I was returning to in Winnipeg. My office temperature is currently [February 6] 73°, my apartment is slightly warmer—and were the sweaters I sent down a good fit?

MICHAEL FELD '68 GS
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Canada

'Bridge-Prop'

Editor: We congratulate Brown and with her rejoice in our Alma Mater's owning a Henry Moore sculpture. (Mr. and Mrs. David Finn deserve great credit and thanks for their generous gift of this master work.) This "Bridge-Prop," now impressively commanding our attention and appreciation on the middle campus, is not only an example by this most important sculptor of our Occident today, but one, certainly, of his most representative works.

Having studied and considered his plastic art from comprehensive displays thereof ever since 1922, I may truly say that Brown is fortunate indeed in having on available view, for all to see, a vital modern art creation which means so much to artists, art connoisseurs, and students of art. With the passing of time this should increasingly prove significant also to many for their aesthetic satisfaction, for their richer living.

May Brown be the happy recipient of more and many works of art with qualities comparable with those of this monumental sculpture.

REGINALD H. POLAND '14
Guilford, Conn.

'A tragic misapplication of personal courage and sacrifice'

Editor: I would like to offer some comments about Captain Uyeyama's accounts of his experiences as a POW (*BAM*, October). First, I was not surprised that some of his North Vietnamese captors were filled with enough hatred at the sight of him and his buddies so as to severely ill-treat them. It should be remembered that the Vietnamese did not kidnap Uyeyama from California, but shot him out of their skies after his ninetieth mission of death and de-

struction. It is a well-documented fact that fighter-bombers over North Vietnam dropped anti-personnel bombs and napalm, and repeatedly bombed and strafed non-military targets. It is not clear to me why these flights and the incarcerations that were a direct result of them make heroes of Uyeyama and the other pilots.

I also note with dismay that Uyeyama repeatedly referred to the Vietnamese as "gooks." The appellation is a racist one, akin to "chink," "kike," "nigger," etc., and has been widely used by Americans throughout Asia to describe the various peoples they encounter. During the Korean War the U.S. Army saw fit to issue a communiqué urging military personnel to refrain from using "gook," reminding them that some Koreans were our allies and all Koreans resented the designation. But 20 years later the foul word is still being used publicly by U.S. Air Force officers (including a Japanese-American who should know better), and still being dutifully reprinted by the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

In a way Uyeyama's experience is very representative of the American presence throughout much of the world: a vast mechanized destructive force that wreaks an impersonal havoc in order to defend the misbegotten interests of our leaders and those who support and finance them, buttressed at the individual level by some half-baked notions of patriotism and some ragged racist images. What a tragic misapplication of personal courage and sacrifice.

MICHAEL PARENTI '58 GS
State University of New York
Albany, N.Y.

'No inspiration in attitudes expressed by Per Fagereng'

Editor: I have a question for Per Fagereng '55 (*BAM*, December) to keep him thinking about war-mangled babies: whose victims would he have had pictured before the American prisoners of war—those killed by the North or by the South? Those of us who work day-to-day on the task of ending war can find no inspiration in the attitudes expressed by Mr. Fagereng in his letter.

Neither side in the Vietnam war was morally virtuous, for both were combatants. I am as appalled by the deaths from that war and the bombing of hospitals as Mr. Fagereng. We, though, have come to different conclusions about war.

Ending war requires more than guilt feelings in the consciences of soldiers for the destruction they have wrought and anxiety in would-be warriors over their contemplated violence. More is required than a sense of humanity developed to the awareness of mortal enemies as people rather than as "gooks." Mr. Fagereng is correct in believing that people who feel

guilt, agony, and horror from war are less likely to fight, but he is wrong in thinking that the only element missing in the equation for peace is a greater magnitude of respect for life.

Ending war requires the recognition that war is a political problem: one of moving nations into agreement upon non-violent methods of resolving grave international conflict. Peace requires disarmament, a heightened sense of world community, a body of law recognized by the world's nations as the standard of arbitration, economic development of the Third World, and American initiatives which can move nations toward agreement on this structure of peace. I do not apologize for this schematic treatment of war and peace because it is sufficient to illustrate the differences between a personalist and an holistic approach to ending war. Unfortunately, the gap between the two is deadly and cannot be spanned by passion.

One more question: Why was Per Fagereng so upset by Lt. Col. Uyeyama's service? Not because the soldier fought; but because he fought for the wrong side? Perhaps our greatest difference lies here.

BRIAN MORTON '73
Berkeley, Calif.

'The real POW's'

Editor: The real POW's were the draft victims, both in and out of the country.

WILLIAM B. BARNETT '71
Wakefield, R.I.

Thank you

Editor: As one of your oldest readers (91 years) who has been enjoying the *BAM* for about 70 years, I want to express my deep appreciation for this increasingly fine journal. We subscribe to a dozen or more journals (three university journals and the others highly respected publications) and this last number (December 1973) will win commendation in any classification.

The article on the Brown University Chorus with drawings by David Macaulay is especially rewarding, but others also are splendid. I have enjoyed each of them. . . .

PAUL F. CLARK '04
Madison, Wis.



Walter C. Quevedo, professor of biomed sciences, teaching award recipient



Richard Fleischner, earth artist, assistant professor of art



Ferdinand Jones, clinical psychologist, associate professor of psychology



George Bass, director of black theatre company, assistant professor of English



Milton Eisenhower, statesman, Presidential advisor, university president



Charles Baldwin, minister, chaplain of Brown University



Arthur R. Taylor '57, president of CBS, former Brown admission officer



R.V. Cassill, author of *Dr. Cobb's game*, professor of English



Thomas Paine '42, NASA head for 1st lunar landing, GE senior vice president

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